RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 190 BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
14 Aug.	CHINA ‖		7,951
21 ,,	RAZMAK ‖	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ‖		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ‖	MACEDONIA* ‖	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ‖		8,982
18 ,,	DEVANHA ‖	MOOLTAN‡ ‖	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ‖		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ‖		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ‖		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ‖	MOREA* ‖	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ‖		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ‖	NALDERA‡ ‖	10,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ‖		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ‖	MANTUA* ‖	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ‖	NARKUNDA‡ ‖	10,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ‖	MACEDONIA* ‖	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ‖		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ‖	MOOLTAN‡ ‖	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ‖		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ‖	MALWA* ‖	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ‖		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ‖	MALOJA‡ ‖	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ‖		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ‖	MOREA* ‖	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ‖	NALDERA‡ ‖	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA ‖		16585
19 ,,	RAZMAK ‖ ‡		16,602
23 ,,	CHINA ‖		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ‖		11 430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI ‖		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ‖		10 602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16 500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN ‖		20 847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ‖		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ‖	MALWA† ‖	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ‖		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ‖	MALOJA* ‖	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2—2nd " Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions . . . £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
12th Aug.	MANTOLA ‖	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ‖	7,8 88
25th ,,	MANDALA ‖	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ‖	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
11th Aug.	JEYPORE† ‖	
14th Sept.	ALIPORE* ‖	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ‖	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKONDA ‖	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE ‖ connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ‖	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ‖ connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ‖	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

† Cargo Steamer. Calls at Colombo, Straits, Hongkong & Japan only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
11th Aug.	BANDRA ‖	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf
15th ,,	VARSOVA ‖	Basrah via Karachi
18th ,,	KHANDALLA ‖	East & South Africa

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N Y K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	2 Aug.	13 Aug.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 'Phone No. 20,27. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cost Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

GET YOUR CLOTHES
MADE AT
E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms.

Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs.

Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.,
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
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Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meehana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

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Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
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Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. BANDLE,
General Manager.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE
For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1922 Rs.	1923 Rs.	1924 Rs.	1925 Rs.
New Business	57,81,000	59,04,000	62,93,500	67,25,500
New Premium Income	2,97,644	3,10,541	3,22,267	3,43,794
Premium Income..	13,96,769	15,26,608	16,54,247	17,83,154
Life Assurance Fund	50,86,586	60,29,963	70,24,263	82,70,393

Please send for particulars to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD : : : BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.
AGENTS WANTED
For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Shareholders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 22, Latouche Road, Lucknow.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE: 25831.
The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.
The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.
Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.
The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.
BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

THE TRUMPET CALL
Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our
KAMSHASTRA
OF 150 PAGES
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

MANAGERS, ASSISTANTS, TRAVELLING and DISTRICT AGENTS. Apply enclosing 3/- NEW ENGAGEMENT BUREAU, DELHI.
A 3618

WANTED.—1. TALLY CLERK, 7 TICKET COLLECTORS, 2 DESPATCHERS for Railway. Apply ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, DELHI, with 0/2/0 stamps.
A R604

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER to run a Weaving Shed of about 200 Looms, pay according to qualifications and free quarters. Apply to the KHALSA MILLS, Subzimandi, DELHI,
A 27105

WANTED—A GRADUATE IN ARTS and a B.Sc. preference will be given to those proficient in cricket. Apply sharp with testimonials stating minimum pay acceptable to the EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Mangrol (Kathiawar.)
A 27087

WANTED—An experienced and young CANVASSER in Medical line. He should be well educated and of clean habits. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials to MODERN CHEMICAL WORKS, Delhi.
A R3583

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Kalayan, Ghatkoper, Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

WANTED M.A., B.T., or L.T., very strong in English for the Head Mastership of The Commercial High School, Delhi. One speaking very fluent English will be preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to:—KRISHNAJUS ROY, Secretary, The Commercial Educational Trust, Charkhe Walan, DELHI.
A R 3615

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OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C36668

FLATS suitable, airy and comfortable for good family, gentlemen at New Nagpada near Police Hospital. Apply HIRJEE GOVINDJEE.
C R3684

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ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Visagapatam.
R R3609

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FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Offers sound coaching (personally and through post) for the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTS (F. C. R. A.). Specialised Banking (A. I. B.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other exams. Nearly two thousand students successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrolments still proceeding. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Before joining other Institution please investigate the services rendered by this College. Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
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ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

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M R3616

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M R3617

THOROUGH TRAINING is imparted in the Art of Touch Typewriting at a moderate rate at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M 3609

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TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 9, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1909.
W

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NIPLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

FRUIT and GRAFT.—Matchless Langra, Mohanthakur and Sipia Mangoes Rs. 7 100, ordinary Rs. 4, order telegraphically with cash. MANGO LICHI grafts. fruitable next season Rs. 13 doz. Advance essential, CATALOGUE free, SUPERINTENDENT, Behar Graft, Stores Darbhanga.
F R3557

ENGLISH large Peaches, nectarines or seedless Grapes, 7 lbs., Rs. 8. Sample boxes 8 dry fruits, 8 lbs., assortment Rs. 8, or 16 kinds Rs. 11. German scientific packing, delivery free. Samples Bukhara Silk and Multan Silks on -/4/- stamps. EMPIRE FRUIT MART, Quetta. Tele. Peach
F R3589

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

NOTICE.

THE SENATE will proceed in the month of August, 1927, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for a term of one year, to commence on the 1st August, 1928.

The salary of the professorship is Rs. 9,000 per annum and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects.

(i) The History of Hindu Law in the Vedic Age and in Post-Vedic times down to the Institutes of Manu.

(ii) History of Legal Development in India during the period of Mahomedan Administration in India.

(iii) Principles and History of Insurance Law with special reference to India.

The salary of the Professor will be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments, the first instalment to be paid on the first day of the month following that in which the first lecture is delivered.

Candidates for the Professorship are required to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1927, stating on which of the above-named three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief Synopsis of his proposed lectures; and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his Introductory Lecture.

The Professor will, not later than the month of August following his election, forward to the Registrar a complete copy (manuscript or type written) of the lectures which he proposes to deliver. The copy will be forthwith referred to a Committee of the Faculty of Law, consisting of not more than three Members to be chosen by the Faculty, who will examine the same and before the expiry of two months from the date of the submission of the copy by the Professor to the Registrar, report to the Faculty whether the work is complete and ready for the Press. If, upon such report, the Faculty are satisfied that the work is complete, the Professor will commence to deliver his lectures within three months from the date of the resolution of the Faculty and shall complete the delivery thereof in another three months. The copy of the lectures delivered will remain in the custody of the Registrar and shall be sent to the Press, as soon as practicable after delivery thereof.

If the Professor fails to submit the copy of the lectures, or if the copy submitted be found, on examination, to be incomplete and not ready for the Press, the matter will be referred to the Faculty of Law, upon whose recommendation the Senate may either extend the time or cancel the appointment.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.
Senate House,
The 30th July, 1926.
27107

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE SWADESHI MATCH MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 206 (1) that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company, Mohammedi House, 34-38, Jijibhai Dadabhai Street, Fort Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd July. 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following Resolution was duly passed as an extraordinary Resolution and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the said Company, also duly convened and held at the same time and place on Saturday, the 7th August, 1926, the following Resolution was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

Bombay, 7th August, 1926.

J. D. KANGA,
Chairman.
27111

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the construction of buildings for the Health Department Scheme on the new Kutchra Siding at Mahaluxmi, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 per each copy by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
For Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th August, 1926.
27108

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Ahmedabad Municipality for the supply of three Motor Lorries, suitable for removing refuse of the City, of a capacity from 1½ tons to 3 tons. Preference will be given to 2 ton lorries. The intending tenderers should state the prices with and without bodies. The tenders should be accompanied with full details and specifications of the chassis proposed to be supplied. The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before 21st August, 1926. The successful tenderer will have to deposit on intimation five per cent. of the contract sum.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Stores Department,
Dated 9.8.1926.
27109

TIRUMALAI TIRUPATI, ETC, DEVASTANAMS ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME

FOR THE SUPPLY, ERECTION, TESTING AND SETTING TO WORK, THE TOOLS AND PLANTS REQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE SCHEME.

WITH reference to the notice inviting tenders in some newspapers, it is hereby further notified that the time for submitting tenders is extended to 20th September, 1926.

Those who have already submitted tenders and who wish to withdraw, may apply for the refund of the deposits already made by them. They are however at liberty to submit fresh tenders with fresh deposits.

Those tenderers, who wish to keep their offers open till 20-9-26 will be at liberty to do so.

The subsisting old tenders and the new tenders that may be received as per this advertisement will be taken up for consideration on 21-9-26 and orders will be passed not later than 20-10-26.

M. T. SRINIVASAN.
For Vicharanakartha.
31-7-26.
27091

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE and empty cases of Machinery of the JAM MFG. CO., LTD., are to be sold ready, the tenders of which will be received in the Office of the Company, No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, accompanied with deposit of Rs. 100 (Five hundred) upto Saturday, 14th August, 26.
27102

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that N. H. MOOS, Esquire the Official Liquidator of the Diamond Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., (in Liquidation), of Bombay. Parsee Inhabitant, has, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Judge's Order dated 3rd August, 1926. has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance. mortgage, sale. exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writting to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULES OF THE PROPERTIES HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold land or ground situate on the West side of DeLisle Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and admeasuring five thousand one hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 737, 710, 727, 729, 732 and 740 and New No. 1/11981, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1/2704, and registered in the Books of the Foras Land Commissioner under No. 852, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2250 (2) and Street No. 298A, DeLisle Road, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the land fourthly described herein and partly by the land formerly of the Empress Mills and now of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills, Ltd., on or towards the West by the land formerly of the said Empress Mills and now of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills, Ltd., on or towards the South partly by the property secondly described and partly by the property given on lease to Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla and on or towards the East partly by the property given on lease to the said Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla and partly by the property of Meherji Cursetji Golwalla.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate on the West side of DeLisle Road aforesaid, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring nine thousand two hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others but now of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills, Limited, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Sorabji Jamasji Lala but now partly by the property of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills, Limited, partly by the property firstly described and partly by the property of Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla and on or towards the South by the property thirdly described all which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other pieces of land belonging to Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others under Old Nos. 670, 688, 690, and 729, New No. B/12034. 12661 and 12936 and New Survey No. 1/2705 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2250(3) and Street No. 298B.

THIRDLY—All those pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground held under a Lease, dated the 11th of March, 1893, and made between Damoderdas Tapidas and Dayabhai Tapidas of the one part and The Hope Mills, Limited, of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 21st day of October, 1891, renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rs. 128-12-0, situate on the West side of DeLisle Road, Chinchpokly in Parel in Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and admeasuring twelve thousand one hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the West and South formerly by the property of Connaught Mills Company, Ltd., and now of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills, Ltd., and on or towards the North by the property secondly described and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 688, 690, New Nos. 12687 and 12690 and New Survey No. 1/2706, 1/2707 and 1/2708 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2248(1), 2249(1), 2250(1), and 2251(1) and Street Nos. 294, 296, 298 and 300 and G Ward No. 2249 (2), Street No. 296A.

FOURTHLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras Land or ground situate at DeLisle Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring two thousand four hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts being a portion of land belonging to Mahomed Ayub and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 12736 and 12727 and New Survey No. portion of 1/2703 and bearing part of Cadastral Survey No. 97 Lower Parel Division assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2252(1), Street No. 302, on or towards the East by the vacant plot of land belonging to Mahomed Ayub with sheds standing thereon, on or towards the West by the property of the Empress Mills, on or towards the North by the property of Ardeshir Burjorji Godrej and on or towards the South by the property firstly described.

FIFTHLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at DeLisle Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 556 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger area which admeasures 1137 square yards or thereabouts originally belonging to Abdeally Kaderbhoy. Essoofally Kaderbhoy and Taheralli Mahomedally and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 737, 710, 727, 729, 732 and 740, New No. 1/11981, New Survey No. 1/2704 and Cadastral New Survey No. 74 Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2251(3), Street No 300B and bounded, on or towards the North, West and South by the property of the Diamond Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., described above and on or towards the East by the newly erected chawl of Abdeally Kaderbhoy, Essoofally Kaderbhoy and Taheralli Mahomedally.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1926.

AMARCHAND, MANGALDAS & PANDIT.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27088

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 190 of 1924.

LAKHMICHAND KHETSI ..... Plaintiff.
Versus.
GANPAT ABAJI TATE and ors. Defendants
AND
AMRATLAL LAKHMICHAND KHOKHANI ..... Assignee of Decree.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Gopi Tank Road on MONDAY, the 16th day of August, 1926, at the hour of 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gopi Tank Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5670 (1) 5670 (2) Street Nos. 146, 146A and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 295, 713, New Nos. 3991, 4661, Old Survey No. 160 and New Survey No. 1/145 and Cadastral Survey No. 595 and containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and seventy-one (3571) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Oart of St. Michael Church on the West by the Oarts of Manuel Misquitta on the North by the Oart of Pandurang Balibhadra and on the South by the Oart of Mussa Mapla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMRAO. MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Assignee abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27113.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SONI DEWJI MALJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately doing business of Goldsmith and Jeweller at Kalbadevi Road in Bombay, a married man, who resided at Popatwady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai JIVIBAI, widow of the deceased Soni Dewji Malji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Popatwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Third day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR,

The 4th day of August, 1926.

Messrs. RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27112

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARKET AT WORLI CHAWLS.

AN AUCTION SALE of the stalls in the above Market will be held in chawl No. 41 of the Directorate Chawls at Worli on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 3 p.m. The stalls will be auctioned in three batches viz., meat, fish and vegetable for a period of one year. Successful bidders will be required to deposit 10 per cent of the bid at the conclusion of the auction, which will be forfeited in case of failure to pay the balance prior to taking possession of the stalls. The Deputy Director, Development Directorate, reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the offers without assigning any reasons therefor. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

R. HOGAN,
Special Officer,
Directorate Chawls,
Naigaum,
27103

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 101 of 1926.

(1.) LALLUBHAI PRAGJI and (2.) GULABBHAI PRAGJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Brahmin Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1.) VRAJLAL BHUGWANDAS of Bhavnagar Hindu Bania Inhabitant, a Commission Agent, residing at Bhavnagar and (2.) HARIDAS NAGJI VORA of Bombay Hindu Bania Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 1st day of March, 1926, it was inter alia ordered that in the event of the sale proceeds of Bhuleshwar property being insufficient to pay the amount of this Decree the plaintiffs to execute the decree against the defendants personally or by attachment of their other property or to execute the decree against the defendants personally without in the first instance realizing the security hereinbefore given.....

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Attachment of moveable property, dated the 28th day of May, 1926, certain moveable property consisting of one large cupboard, 2 small cupboards, one table with marble top, 2 Sofas, 8 chairs, one Electrical Table-fan, One Remington Typewriter, one swing, 10 pictures, one clock, one safe with stand, one cradle stand, one easy chair, etc., was attached.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED, that the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of a warrant of sale of moveable property, dated the 1st day of July, 1926, put up for sale by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in a room on the ground floor of Building No. 5, belonging to Maganlal Venilal, at Assembly Lane, Dady Shett Agiary Lane, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and this execution together with Sheriff's Poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1926.

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Thakordas & Daru,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
27110

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Co., attorneys for the parties concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

A lot of gold ornaments, such as bangles, Kanthis, necklaces, rings, chains etc.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
Bombay.

Tele. No. 22736.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KAMATIPURA BAZAAR ROAD AND AT 7TH AND 12TH STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for Defendants 3, 4 and 5 in High Court Suit No. 896 of 1916, (Rai Monghibai vs. Ranchoddas Damoder and others) and in Suit No. 1122 of 1916, (Bai Monghibai vs. Ranchoddas Damoder and others), and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated 10th April, 1924, made in the aforesaid suits and Consent Order dated 5th July, 1926, made in the above suit No. 896 of 1916, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the respective premises on the following days:—

Sale on SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

LOT NO. 1:—Quit and ground rent land with three chawls or range of buildings situate at Kamatipura Bazaar Road in Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 1,199 2-9 square yards and registered under Collector's New No. 10062 and New Survey No. 1|6381 and Cadastral Survey No. 749, Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 953 and Street Nos. 2 3, 83-89 and 1-4.

Sale on the SAME DAY as above immediately after Lot No. 1 is sold.

LOT NO. 2:—Freehold land with the messuage on chawls without privies situate at Kamatipura Bazaar Road in Bombay containing about 148 square yards and registered under Collector's New No. 1|2873, and New Survey No. 3|6381 and Cadastral Survey No. 743, Byculla Division, and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 937, and Street No. 6.

Sale on the SAME DAY immediately after Lot No. 2 is sold.

LOT NO. 3:—Quit and ground rent land with the dwelling house situate at Kamatipura 7th Street in Bombay, containing about 42 square yards and registered under Collector's New No. 10661, and New Survey No. 6254, and Cadastral Survey No. 646, Byculla Division, and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 1637 and Street No. 4-6.

Sale on SUNDAY, the 15th August, 1926 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

LOT NO. 4:—Quit and ground rent land with the building or dwelling houses situate at Kamatipura Bazaar Road, and Kamatipura 12th Street, in Bombay, containing about 203 square yards and registered under Collector's New No. 10092 and New Survey No. 6629, and Cadastral Survey No. 427, Byculla Division, and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 1033 and 1995, and Street No. 2 and 156, 158, 160, 162.

Sale on the SAME DAY as above immediately after Lot No. 4 is sold.

LOT NO. 5:—Quit and ground rent land with the building with 8 rooms on the 1st flour and 8 shops on the ground floor situate at Kamatipura Bazaar Road in Bombay containing about 223 square yards and registered under Collector's New No. 10071, and New Survey No. 5712, and Cadastral Survey No. 789, Byculla Division, and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 921 and Street No. 3-15.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs No. 3, 4, 5 at 79, Medows Street Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, GAMES OF DIFFERENT KINDS, A LOT OF COPPER AND BRASS UTENSILS, ETC., OF THE BOMBAY CITIZENS' CLUB.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers will, by order of the Hon. Secretary of The Bombay Citizens' Club, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th August, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Parekh Wadi, Girgaon Back Road, specially made to order furniture including: Reading Tables, Cane and solid top Chairs with and without arms, folding arm easy-chairs, plain and chess Teapoys, Show-cases, writing tables, Gaming tables, Photo frames wall clock, etc. also games such as Sandown Chess, Bridge Box, etc., as also a lot of Brass and Copper utensils.

The above articles are on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31.10-25	30,84,370
Reserve Fund up to 31.12-25 ...	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant.	Jarranwala	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sialkot City
Gujranwala	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
SHARDA'S ROMANTIC PICTURE
MADAN KALA
A Love Romance—Beautiful Scenes—Well-known Artists.
Also Beautiful
STAGE DANCE By
Miss SHANTADEVI
TIME: Sat. Sun. 3—5—7—9—11 P. M.
DAILY: 5—7—9—11—P. M.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Rd.
COMING KRISHNA PICTURE—
A CROWN FOR TWO DAYS

AMUSEMENTS.

Harold Lloyd in Girl Shy
A Pathe Picture

Banish the blues with Lloyd—SEE this joyous jester and laugh yourself sick!—It's all in fun!
Eight Gloom-Chasing Reels!
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P.M.
Prices Boxes 3/6/-, Stalls 3/-, Dress Circle 2/4, Orchestra Stalls 1/8, Balcony -/12/- Gallery -/6/-
These prices include Tax
FREE LIST Entirely Suspended
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.
5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-15
POPULAR PRICES
WILLIAM FOX has created a superb spectacle that fills the heart as well as the eye.
"QUEEN of SHEBA"
featuring
BETTY BLYTHE
all the world loves a lover.
The greatest love spectacle ever conceived
COMING: NEXT WEEK!
"Marceo the Wrestler of Mikado."

"TEN SCARS MAKE A MAN."
Chapters: V, VI, VII.: Reels: 9—14.
Pathe's newest SUPER-SERIAL is creating record interest as it develops. Fresh adventures, escapades & rescues!
ALLENE RAY at the top of her form as the dashing HEROINE!
Soul-stirring Incidents that are well worth Seeing!
A formidable SERIAL!
ALSO:
"SOILERS"
A SCREAMING COMEDY!
Daily at: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M
Sats: Sundays, and Holidays from 3-30 P. M
POPULAR PRICES.
CROWN CINEMA.
"Universal" Picture House Sandhurst Road

IMPERIAL
CINEMA .... (LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
KOHINOOR FILM CO'S
Grand Religious Production
"KUNJ-VIHARI"
—:o:—
DAILY FOUR (4) four SHOWS:
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Sat. Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.
IMPERIAL

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, August 10.

The depression which passed yesterday over Gujarat moved into the Arabian Sea last night and is now travelling in a westerly or northwesterly direction. It has caused heavy rain in Lower Sind.

The monsoon has been active except in the Gangetic plain.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Sind, Gujarat, Central India, West Central Provinces Konkan, Malabar and North Hyderabad and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa Punjab East Rajputana Central India, East Bombay Deccan, and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces, Kashmir and Norsheast Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein, and Rangoon two inches; Mergui, Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu one and a half; Akyab five; Silchar three; Cox's Bazaar two; Saugor Island one and a half; Ludhiana and Murree three; Multan one; Dalhousie one and a half; Khanpur and Harni three-quarters; Hyderabad (Sind) three; Karachi two; Jaipur one; Seoni four; Raipur and Bombay three; Calicut one and a half; Belgaum and Aurangabad one; Cocanada and Mercara two.

Forecast:—Decrease in Lower Sind.—9.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 10.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m.	Total since 1st June, 1926.	June 1st to Aug. 10. 1924.	June 1st to Aug. 10. 1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	2 83	50 93	25 69	40 32
Fort ..	3 00	73 54	28 34	45 42
J.J.Hospital	1 88	60 86	29 11	43 46

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 10th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.654 inches (.092 below normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day. 29.536 " (.139 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.077
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees (wet bulb) " 77.2 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.1 degrees (0.1 b low normal.)
Minimum " " during 24 hours 76.8 degrees (0.7 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 87 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW
Velocity " " 18 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 303 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 43 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloud=10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 2.83 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 13.86 "
" " " year 54.92 "
Weather remarks— Rain.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 10th August 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.40" of rain, and Multan 0.97". Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is locally more humid than usual. Temperature was below normal at Lahore and normal at other stations.

The United Porvinces.—Jhansi reports a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over the north of the area and heavily clouded over the south. Both humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 2-10" of rain and Jaipur 0.89". Skies are clear over upper Sind and northwest Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and in excess in parts of east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal at Karachi and Jodhpur and the minimum at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 0.75' of rain, Dwarka 0.30", Veraval 0.35" Rajkot 0.31', Surat 0.36',' Ahmedabad 0.39" and Indore 0.20". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal except at Surat where it is in slight excess. Maximum temperature was below normal in parts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.67" of rain, Saugor 0.30", Hoshangabad 0.64", Nagpur 0.47', Raipur 2.81" and Chanda 0.56". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was normal except at Saugor, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 2.83" of rain, and Karwar 0.36". Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 84.1 degs (normal) and a minimum of 76.6deg.8 (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.98" of rain, Aurangabad 1.15", Poona and Nizamabad each 0.40". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the central parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression which was over Kathiawar yesterday has moved in a northwesterly direction and is now in the northeast Arabian Sea off Cutch. The monsoon has been fairly active throughout the reporting area except in the United Provinces, and the East Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar, and less in the Punjab, the west United Provinces, east Rajputana, Sind, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Calicut 1.40' Cochin 1.20" and Trivandrum 0.94".

Forecast.—Decrease in Gujarat.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 9th August 1926 issued from Simla.

The yesterday's depression is now entering Gujarat where widespread rain has fallen. It is still moving westwards and may intensify after passing into the Arabian Sea. The monsoon has weakened in the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, lower Sind, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Central India East and the Bombay Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in Kashmir, the North West Frontier Province, northeast Baluchistan and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein five inches; Diamond Island one and a half; Toungo, Tavoy two; Silchar three; Sambalpur one; Mussooree three; Khushab, Khanpur a half; Udaipur three; Seoni one and a half; Pachmarhi two; Jagdalpur one and a half; Cocanada, Mercara one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON MON. THE 10th OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Jun to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta		0.16	1 10	—0.94	9.76
Punjab—					
Multan ..	0.97	2.38	3.60	—1.14	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0.40	12.27	12.93	—0.66	34.77
Lahore ..	0.05	4.85	8.33	—3.98	19.62
Hissar	..	5.80	6.60	—0.80	14.47
Ambala	..	12.63	13.03	+0.60	39.49
Delhi	..	12.74	13.67	—0.93	26.84
United Provinces—					
Agra	..	13.03	14 33	—1 30	26.90
Mainpur	..	10 43	13 40	+2.03	27.97
Jhansi	0.12	7.95	26.15	12.20	26.17
Cawnpore	..	17.56	17.44	+0.12	35.92
Allahabad	..	12.55	20.21	—7.66	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	6.95	1 66	—0.73	3.66
Karachi ..	2.10	3.04	4 45	—1.41	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner	..	5.02	5 58	—0.56	11.79
Ajmer	..	8.18	11.51	—3.33	20.95
Jaipur	0.89	9.68	12.84	—3.24	24.21
Kotah	..	9.76	15.79	—6.09	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.17	29.39	36.18	—5.79	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	0.75	10.31	9.35	+1.36	14.39
Dwaraka ..	0.30	6.14	9.28	—3.14	13.54
Veraval ..	0.35	27.88	12.68	15.30	18.80
Rajkot ..	0.31	15.33	17.27	—1.94	26.22
Bhavnagar ..	0.09	11.79	12.36	—0.57	21.26
Surat	0.36	29.66	27.03	+2.63	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.39	21.63	18.91	+2.72	28.84
Deesa	0.05	9.69	14.35	—4.71	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	0.16	20.21	16.01	+4.20	29.19
Indore	0.20	12.51	18.63	—6.12	33.12
Central Provinces—					
Jubbulpore ..	0.67	17.62	31.49	13.87	55.14
Saugor ..	0.30	16.71	26.58	—8.87	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	0.64	26.18	27.47	—1.29	48.85
Khandwa	..	10.18	10.04	+0.14	20.63
Akola	0.04	20.98	17.21	+3.72	31.50
Amraoti	..	13.27	17.63	—4.36	33.05
Nagpur	0.47	28.20	26.64	+1.56	48.97
Chanda	0.56	24.49	28.41	—3.92	51.90
Raipur	2.81	13 37	28 32	14 95	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	2.83	56.93	47 51	+3.42	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.16	84.36	69.31	15 05	99.08
Mormugao ..	3.58	67.88	68.03	—0.15	94.99
Karwar	0.36	74.27	83 80	—9 52	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon ..	0.16	9.36	9.97	—0.61	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	0.07	11.22	9.32	+1.90	22.33
Poona	0.40	12.52	13.30	—0.78	27.11
Sholapur	0.01	11.66	10.29	+1.37	28.45
Bijapur	..	4.19	6.42	—2.23	20.90
Belgaum	0.98	36.28	28.78	+7.50	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	1.15	18.96	13.47	+5.49	27.53
Nizamabad ..	0.40	14 45	19 05	—4 64	40.08
Indur	0.02	6.99	12.99	—6 01	32.27
Hyderabad ..					
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.62	75.46	81.97	—3.51	126.68
Calicut	1.40	88.71	71.05	17.66	117.16
Cochin	0.29	68.43	56.49	11.92	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.94	23.54	22.00	—1.78	64.51
Ceylon-Colombo	..	26.81	28.12	11.69	84.13
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	0.13	10.49	12.89	—2.40	41.59
Bellary	..	5.32	4.22	—0.90	20.51
Cuddapah	..	12.00	8.67	+3.33	31.23
Madras	..	3 84	7.23	—3.39	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.02	7.04	8.42	—1.38	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	4 52	3.47	+1.05	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	3 82	3.66	+0.16	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0 40	4 20	—3.80	54.9

VILLAGES INUNDALTED IN TAMLUK.

TAMLUK, Aug. 9.

Owing to a cut in the Durbachati right embankment of Cossye river reported to have been made by the villagers on the night of the 31st July last, the water of the Cossye entered a large portion of the Panskura thana, and inundated an extensive area covering some fifty-five square miles extending over a large number of villages in nearly eight unions in the thana. There has been no loss of human life and cattle as the area had been watched from the very beginning by the authorities. Some three hundred houses in all have been damaged or demolished in the affected area.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, August 10.

A further sharp drop of 58 to 53 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market easld on heavy long liquidation on bearish Agricultural Bureau Report. Liverpool has been reported 36 to 34 points lower.

The Agricultural Bureau Report issuld yesterday in New York shows the condition as on 1st August 69.8 per cent. compared with 70.7 per cent last report and 65.6 per cent. same period last year. This indicates a drop of 15,621,000 bales against previous report of 15,368,000 bales and 13,566,000 bales same period last year. The quantity of cotton ginned upto 31st July is 47,749 bales against same period last year of 159,000 bales.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

In view of the unfavourable reports since the last Bureau it is surprising to find an increase in the expectation of orop.

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s report:—

The Report is even more bearish than we expected and proves that the reports about damage by insects must have been sadly exaggerated. The next Bureau Report is due for publication on the 23rd inst. and will give the position as on the 16th inst. Considering that weather conditions have continued to be favourable since the commencement of the month, it may reasonably be expected that the next Report will be still more bearish, and we can certainly see nothing in the position as it exists to-day to justify present prices.

We continue to take a bearish view of the future and would recommend our friends to take advantage of all temporary advances in order to make sales.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 9th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Spring man and Co.:—

"Bureau is bearish, expect at decline."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesukars' New York friends. Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th inst. as under:—

"Bureau report is unsettling. We are against value while weather remain favourable."

Our opinion:—

The Bureau Report received here this morning came as a distinct surprise, seeing that the general feeling was almost sure that the official document this time would be somewhat of a "bullish" character, more especially in view of the fact that the weather during the latter part of the last month had been reported to have been unfavourable. Contrary to expectations, we have been faced with a distinctly bearish circular, as most reliable authorities had prepared the minds of operators for a figure representing the indicated yield somewhat between 14,800,000 and 15,000,000 bales which would have shown a reduction since the previous Report of at least 300,000 bales and would have been in keeping with other private documents. Consequently when the Government Report made its appearance showing an outturn of close on 950,000 bales more than their last figure, it was construed as distinctly "bearish" and operators were bewildered in the extreme. Just previous to the Report, a small covering movement made its appearance, which pushed October in New York to 17.33, but after the publication of the Report there was practically no support, and under active selling, prices receded 75 points without a halt. From this some small recovery took place due to profit-taking, and the market finally closed at 16.70 for October position. In view of the existing favourable weather conditions, we look for still lower prices in the immediate future.

A sharp decline being reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 6¼ lower with Broach August at Rs. 342 and steadily advanced to Rs. 346 on shorts covering and buying by Shroffs and closed at Rs. 344. New Breach April/May opened at Rs. 321½ and closed easier at Rs. 319½. Exporters and Commission Houses sold whilst Shroffs were moderate buyers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 319½ and going upto Rs. 319½ closed at Rs. 319 Bazar operasors were moderate buyers.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 308 and improved to Rs. 309 on Shroffs buying. Selling by Commission Houses caused the values to ease to Rs. 307½ at which rate the market closed. Bengal January was quoted at Rs. 258.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a slackening demand.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P.M.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May	319
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	343½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	258½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	307

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Description	Super-fine	Fine	F Good	Good
M. G. Dhollera	351	343	335	327
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon	356	348	340	332
M. G. Sawgin/Dharwar	376	368	360	352
M. G. Kalagin	356	348	340	332
M. G. Broach No. 2	366	358	350	342
M. G. Southorns	...	...	348	338
F.G. Fair				328
M. G. Punjab/American	376	368	360	352

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 10.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	8	2,95,671	2,96,786
Central India	232	3,82,479	3,46,762
Barsi and Nagar	54	2,24,110	2,0,8402
Hyderabad-Gaonsai		74,133	98,236
Berar	62	4,78,372	5,72,075
Central Provinces	7	2,46,689	2,58,402
Total Oomras	362	16,97,459	17,80,663
Dholera		2,83,361	3,15,422
N.W. Provinces		1,30,230	1,32,964
Rajputana		1,14,178	81,893
Sind-Punjab		2,94,558	3,64,707
Broach		3,13,377	4,86,672
Ocompta & Dharwar	309	1,53,198	2,11,074
Westerns-Northerns	731	1,07,944	1,15,151
Cocconada		2,988	1,766
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		64,904	37,730
Persian	17	4,909	6,202
American		17,227	9,649
Egyptian and African		79,244	66,036
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,645	3,513
Total	1,420	32,67,042	36,13,842

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th August

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,715	5,28,715	6,85,205
Japan & China	4,348	17,74,419	19,65,797
Coast Ports		23,660	22,704
Up-country by Rail		1,07,727	15,164
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		60,513	23,396
Total	6,063	25,05,034	27,12,266

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May	319
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	344
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	258
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	307
Good Southerns Aug/Sept.	333

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th August, 1926:—

Cotton	1,420 Bales
Wheat	1,557 Cwts.
Linseed	5,028 ,,
Rapeseed, etc.	nil
Gingellyseed	229 ,,
Poppyseed	199 ,,
Groundnuts	1,140 ,,
Castorseed	456 ,,
Rice	2,871 ,,
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	253 ,,
Mowraseed	5,040 ,,
Gram	1,850 ,,
Juwar	1,141 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	75 ,,
Bajri	1,168 ,,
Coal	128 Tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Bengal Superfine M G	260/65
Bengal Fine M G	245/55
Bengal F G M G	230/35
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	245
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35
Punjab-Americans F G M G	335/40
Wardha-Hinght. Fine M G	335/40
Nagpur Fine M G	330/35
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25
Arvi Fine M G	325/30
Amraoti Fine M G	305/10
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	290/95
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/80
Khandesh Fine M G	260/65
Khandesh F G M G	
Broach Fine M G	350/55
Broach F G M G	310/20
Muthia Fine M G	245/55
Muthia F G M G	230/35
Dharwar F Good S G	
Coompta M G	355/60
Westerns Good M G	310/20
Westerns Good M.G.	310/20
Westerns H.G.	
Miraj M.G.	330/35
Cambodia F.G. M.G.	385/95
Navsari F.G. M.G	
Surat F.G. M G	375/85
Kadi/Viramgaon F.G. M.G.	300/10
Dhollera F.G. M.G.	300/05
Kalagin F.G. MG	

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 9.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
October	17.28	16.70
December	17.22	16.65
January	17.27	16.71
March	17.47	16.93
May	17.60	17.07
Middling Spot	18.75	18.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
August		14.70
September		14.70
October		14.65
November	14.80	14.50
December		14.40
January	14.50	14.20
February		14.14
March		14.07
April		14.07.
May		14.01
June		14.01
July		14.01
August		14.01
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		15.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
August		8.94
September		8.94
October	9.14	8.84
November		8.70
December		8.71
January	9.04	8.74
February		8.75
March	9.08	8.81
April		8.81
May	9.12	8.84
June		8.81
July		8.81
August		8.71
Middling Spot		9.89

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

Scinde Good	6.50
Scinde Fully Good	6.80
Scinde Fine	7.10
Bengal Good	6.60
Bengal Fully Good	6.90
Bengal Fine	7.20
Oomra Good	7.35
Oomra Fully Good	7.65
Oomra Fine	7.95
Broach Good	7.90
Broach Fully Good	8.30
Broach Fine	8.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

Sales at Liverpool—previous sales 4,000 bales; to-day's sales 5,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation—previous sales 200 bales; to-day's sales 200 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

New York 11 a.m.—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

	Last price.	To-day's price
October	17.49	17.29
January	17.48	17.25
March	17.65	17.46
New York 12-45 p.m.—		
October	17.53	16.60
January	17.50	16.59
March	17.67	16.78
New Orleans 9 a.m.—		
October	17.34	16.45
January	17.20	16.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 9.

	Last price.	To-day's price
October	17.23	16.48
January	17.08	16.48
Middling Spot	18.23	17.61

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 9.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports—previous 9,000 bale; to-day's 10,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain—previous 2,000 bales; to-day's 6,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent—previous 5,000; to-day's 3,000 bales.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 9.

Demand Bills—Last price 485.75, To-day's price 485.75.

London, Aug. 9.

Interest Day to Day Loans—To-day's rate 4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans—To-day's rate 4 per cent.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 9.

Barletta Russo, per 61 lbs. Aug. shipment value 54/6.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 58½ lbs.

Market:—Steady.

Wheat, Australian Aug. shipment sellers 57/6.

Market:—Steady.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Aug. shipment value 57.

Market:—Steady.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 9.

Linseed, La Plata, ton o.i.f.:—

Aug/Sept. shipment offered £16/17/6.

Sep/Oct shipment Hull paid £16/18/9.

Market:—Easier.

Linseed, Bombay Aug/Sep shipment sellers £19 1/8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—

Aug/Sept. shipment sellers £18/15/0.

Sep/Oct. shipment sellers £18/15/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 9.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt.:—

Sep/Dec. delivery paid 33/9.

Jan/April delivery buyers 34/1½.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta:—

Aug/Sept. per cwt 15/10½ Sept.

Oct/Dec. per cwt 16/.

Jan/Mar per cwt 16/1 1/2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C & F. Bombay:—

Aug/Sep per cwt 16/2½ Jan/Mar.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C & F. Karachi:—

Aug/Sep per cwt 16/3 1/4 Jan/Mar.

Market:—Prices firmly held, but not much doing.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot—Last price 19.1/4, To-day's price 19.1/4.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 9.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. opening market price £4/410 1/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 9.

Silver:—Some China buying and Indian covering.

Spot	28 13/16
Forward	28 7/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 9.

Copper English Best Selected—Last price £64.3/4, To-day's price £64.3/4.

Copper Braziers—Last price £75.1/2, To-day's price £75.1/2.

Yellow Metal—Last price £69, To-day's price £69.

Spelter Hard—Last price £31.1/4, To-day's price £31.1/4.

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge—Last price £16.3/4, To-day's price £16.3/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Aug/Sep shipment nominal £8 1/6.

Cottonseed, Egyptian Black Aug shipment Hull nominal £10/0/0.

Cottonseed Egyptian Sakellaridis Aug. shipment Hull sellers £9/6/3.

Castorseed, Bombay, Aug/Sep shipment sellers £15, 5/8.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton Aug/Sep shipment nominal £21/0/0.

Rapeseed, Toria per ton Aug/Sept. shipment nominal £21/2/6.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton Aug/Sept nominal £20/2/6.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore per ton Aug/Sept. shipment nominal £22/0/0.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Aug. 10.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century 9½-92	,,	1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 1 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patlangie)	,,	1 0 6
Kalianardas	,,	1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) 36 [illegible]:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 6
David Mill	,,	1 1 6
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-43 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 0
Surdari Brand	,,	1 0 0
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkhi	,,	1 0 0
Maher	,,	1 0 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards.—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Man Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 2 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 2 0
Jamshed	,,	4 2 0
Century	,,	4 10 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 9 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 14 0
5800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	6 2 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 6 0
Apollo David	,,	2 6 0
STRIPED Yards 12 12 [illegible]:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 4 0
Great	,,	1 4 0
Phoenix	,,	1 5 0
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 4 0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 0 9
David	,,	1 0 9
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 10.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8

Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON.—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Aug.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 Sept.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.

Bank's buying D D 1/6.

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Aug.

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Sept.

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 13/32 Dec.

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 276¼

Bank's buying T T 274¼.

Bank's buying D D 273½.

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 269½.

PARIS:—

Bank's selling D D 1,160.

Bank's buying D D 1270

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1285.

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 131 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 128 1/2

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 149

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 192 1/4

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 157¼.

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 89 7/8.

CROSS RATES:—

London—New York 4.86 5/16 9th instant.

London—Japan 1/11 9/16 9th instant.

London—Paris 167.00 9th instant.

London—Belgium 174.00 9th instant.

London—Switzerland 25.12 9th instant.

London—Italy 144.50 9th instant.

London—Prague 164.00 9th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 9.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.42.1/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11.1/2
T.T. Brussels on London	174.50
T.T. Madrid on London	unquoted.
T.T. Milan on London	Unreceived.
T.T. Berne on London	25.15
T.T. Paris on London	167.00

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Gold £4 4/10 1/2 9th instant.

Silver London Ready 28 13/16d. 9th inst.

Silver London Forward 28 7/8 9th inst.

Silver New York Ready 62 5/8 cts. 9th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 9/32 per cent. 9th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/8 per cent. 9th instant.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent. 3 Mos 2½ per cent. 6 Mos 2½ per cent. 12 Mos 4½ per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 9.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 9/32 per cent.

Bank's Bills 6 months 4 3/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 10.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77|2

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101/8

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/14.

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108|4

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100|6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106|14

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 107/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113|6

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|8

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88.

Tone of Market:—Very steady good demand.

CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE MARKET

WEEKLY REPORT.

From Messrs. C. M. Parekh Share Dalal:—Jute Shares have gone down in the begining owing to a rumour that Alliance will not declare any dividend this time for ordinary shares. The market firmed up again on account of speculative buying of Clive and Howrahs at the close. The future tendency of this section is still uncertain.

Government Securities remained practically unchanged with a small business passing.

Coal Shares were steady, the prices remained unchanged. A fair amount of business has been recorded during the week under review.

Rubber Shares continued quiet throughout the whole week. Tea Shares have been showing an increased activity. A fair amount of business has been recorded at advanced prices. If the sales continue satisfactory the prices are likely to make further advance. The undertone is quite healthy.

Miscellaneous Section manifested no new future except some advance in Muree Brewery shares. Among the Banks the Imperial Bank shares have considerably gone down in value on account of the publication of the Currency Commission's report which has recommended the establishment of State Central Bank.

NATIONAL WEALTH & INDIVIDUAL INCOME.

According to the last estimates of U. S. Commerce Department the national wealth of U. S A. is 550,000,000,000 dollars—"giving an average of 5 1/2 lakhs dollars per man, woman and child." Now the question is how few have even one lacs and how many million people have nothing from day to day? Where is the "national," and "average" wealth—if not in the word of mouth? Under these circumstances, the tyranny of those who have 5 1/2 lacs and more and those who hang to them is greater than ever over those who have nothing—for more wealth in the hands of some, few, exacts from those who have less and absolutely nothing more work to get a cent out of the former by the very consciousness of their concentrated power. Yet this is how the "general prosperity" of the *people* is represented by statistics in all country—while *prosperity of the people* exists only upon paper without coming good to the people. What does "national wealth" do for, the good of mankind when it is concentrated in few hands and others are beggars. If anything this kind of national wealth only created national proletarianisation to create concentration of the wealth as above described. The only way out is to abolish national wealth of this kind by abolishing national poverty i.e. by everybody putting that wealth into *common use*.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, August 10.

Jute:—Albion 485, Alliance 470, Anglo India 364, Auckland 251, Barnagore 176, Bally 185, Birla 8, Belvedere 490, Budge-Budge 458, Caledonian 490, Chapdani 108, Clive 36/8, Craig 4, Cheviot 260, Dalhousie 388, Delta 490, Empire 53, Fort Gloster 790, Fort William 285, Gondalpara 870, Gourepore 690, Hukumchand 10/8, Hooghly 72/8, Howrah 41/6 India 192, Kamarhatty 592, Kankanarrah 472, Kelvin 850, Khardah 415, Kinnison 983, Lansdowne 280, Lawrence 600, Lothian 415, Naihati 445, National 28/6, New Central 570, Northbrook 52, Nudea 48, Orient 222, Presidency 7/8, Reliance 63, Soorah 28/8, Standard 445, Union 550, Waverly 6/4, Hessian 14/15, Jute 56/8.

Cotton:—Agra United 0/10, Dunbar 142, Keshavram Cotton 3/15,

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/10, B. I. Corporation D. 2/14, Burma Corp. 11, Howrah Oil 6, I I Still 6/11, I. Standard Wagon 23, Marshall's 4, Madon Theatres 2/12 xd., Scindia Steam 9/12, Titagar Paper 6/14, Imperial Bank 1530, Imperial Conty. 375.

Remarks.—Jute shares opened quiet closing steady. Cottons remained unchanged. Govt. Securities were quiet. 3½ per cent. Govt. Paper 76/15, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 103-2, 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 87/15.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 9.

Chartered Bank of I A and C—Last price £21¼, To-day's price £21¼.

Mercantile Bank of India 'A' Shares—Last price £30, To-day's price £30.

Hongkong and Shaighai Bank (London Register)—Last price £128½, To-day's price £128½.

P and O Banking Corporation—Last price £9¼, To-day's price £9¼.

P and O Steam Nav. Co. deferred—Last price £245, To-day's price £246.

National Bank—Last price £49¼, To-day's price £49¼.

Eastern Bank—Last price £5 7/8, To-day's price £5 7/8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent—Last price £86 3/8, To-day's price £86 3/8.

Conversion Loan—Last price £76 1/8, To-day's price £76 1/8.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent—Last price £102, To-day's price £101 7/8.

Indian Loan 7 per cent—Last price £104½, To-day's price £104½.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent—Last price £57, To-day's price £57.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan—Last price £69½, To-day's price £69½.

Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan—Last price £91, To-day's price £91.

Government Securities 3 per cent—Last price £59½, To-day's price £59½.

Consols—Last price £55 5/8, To-day's price £55 5/8.

War Loan 5 per cent—Last price £101½, To-day's price £101½.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent—Last price £93 5/8, To-day's price £93 5/8.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Election Propaganda.—A meeting of the Election Propaganda Sub-committee will be held at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Thursday), at the Congress House.

Quarterly Meeting.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held on Sunday, the 15th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Congress House."

To-day's Radio Programme.—A Select programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 Metres.

Steamer Movement.—The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi with the mails from Bombay of the 31st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8-30 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

B. P. C. C.—A joint meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Executives of the Swaraj Party (Bombay branch) will be held at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Thursday) at the Congress House.

Saluke Charitable Dispensary.—The opening of the Mrs. Laxmibai Saheb Surendranath V. Saluke Charitable Dispensary was performed by Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, Principal National Medical College under the auspices of Chinch Pokli Hindu Sabha, on DeLisle Road on the 8th instant.

King Edward Memorial Hospital.—The Dean of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Dr. Jivraj M. Mehta, thankfully acknowledges the following contributions to the Poor Box of the Hospital:—From H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi Rs. 200; From Mr. Hazarilal Rs. 100; (From collection boxes) Rs. 100.

Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad.—It has been resolved to hold the first sessions of the Cutchi Conference on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th October, 1926, (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) in Bombay.

The Office of the Parishad has been opened at Sardar House, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

City's Health.—Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 9th August, 1926, to 6 a.m. of 10th August, 1926.

Small pox Attack nil; Death nil.
Cholera Attack nil; Death nil.
Plague Attack nil; Death nil.
Influenza Attack nil; Death 1.
Total mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn). 102.
Total Mortality this day last year 107.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

Protest Against Ban on Malaviyaji.—A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. to transact among the other following business:—

(1) To protest against the Externment Order passed by the Bengal Government against Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonje.

(2) To consider the recommendations of the Indian Currency Commission.

WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.

The honorary treasurer, Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund for Bombay, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional donations:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 4,82,405-15; Messrs. Little & Co. Rs. 500; Chunilal B. Mehta Esq. Rs. 1,000; Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji Esq. Rs. 1,000; Shivax C. Cambata Esq. Rs. 1,000; Chunilal G. Munshi Esq. Rs. 2,100; Messrs. Volkart Bros. Rs. 2,000; The Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji Rs. 1,000; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., K.C.S.I., Rs. 1,000; The Agent, B.B. & C.I. Railway (2nd donation) Rs. 2,000; "Anonymous" through the "Times of India Illustrated Weekly" Rs. 25; Messrs. The P. & O. S. N. Co. (from sale of Visitors Passes during July) Rs. 237-9; Dr. K. B. Dadachanji, M.L.C., Rs. 100; The Chief of Bhaltan Rs. 2,000. Total Rs. 4,96,368-8. Amount promised but yet to be received Rs. 1,08,500.

More money is urgently required for the Fund and all donations will be thankfully received by the Hony. Treasurer, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort.

A NEW DAILY FOR PUNJAB.

The latest addition to the Punjab Journalism will be a high class Urdu daily "The Swaraj" which will shortly commence publication under the chief editorship of Dr. Satya Pal assisted by a highly competent staff of nationalist and patriotic journalists. Its objects will be among others attainment of Swarajya, promotion of inter-communal unity and to carry out the programme of the Congress. For this purpose the Congress Publishing, Ltd., has been registered under Act VII of 1913 with a capital of Rs. 50,000 divided into five thousand shares of Rs. 10 each. It has a very influential directorate of public spirited and devoted workers in the cause of freedom of India.

RASH DRIVING.

BANDRA BUS DRIVER GETS ONE MONTH'S RIGOROUS.

In the Court of Mr. H. J. Antia, Hon. Magistrate, First Class, Bandra, Mahomed Isoob Fatch Mahomed was charged by the Local Police with rash driving. It was alleged that on 19th July the accused drove a motor bus with 7 passengers in such a rash manner as to endanger human life. It was stated that the accused rushed his bus between two hack victorias and in doing so swerved from his proper left side to his right, with the result that the bus collided with one of the victorias, bringing its horse down to the ground and causing nasty injuries to the passenger seated in the victoria. The accused pleaded guilty

The Magistrate in giving his judgment said:—I have had several cases of rash motor driving to try in Bandra and these offences are scandalously on the increase in my opinion. In this case the accused had hardly any justification for his rash and negligent act. The life and safety of 7 passengers were in his keeping temporarily and these he imperilled in a grossly callous and rash manner. It is a wonder that no lives were lost for which there was every probability. It was indeed a narrow shave.

The time has now arrived in my opinion to inflict a punishment for offences such as these in a manner that may prove deterrent and serve as a warning to others who set small value on the safety of the traffic on the road when they get an opportunity of indulging in the pleasure of motor driving. In such cases I consider it the duty of Magistrate to award condign punishment—a punishment to fit the gravity of the crime. I view the accused's offence as serious. The speed at which he drove 17 or 18 miles an hour,—according to the witness—was certainly more than excessive for a congested public thoroughfare like the Hill Road. Taking all these facts into consideration I do not consider a sentence of fine will meet the ends of justice.

I find the accused guilty of rash and negligent driving on a public way and direct that he do undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.—Section 279 I. C. Code."

UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

The Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, was held on Friday the 23rd July 1926 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 49-5, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

In the absence of the chairman Mr. Motilal Kanji was voted to the chair. While taking the chair the chairman expressed regret about the premature death of their esteemed and valued colleague Mr. Umar Sobani.

The Directors' sixth annual report of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1925 together with the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, was then passed. It stated:—

Fire Insurance.—Premium Income for the year after deduction of Refunds and Reinsurances amounted to Rs. 2,99,158-10-3 which shows a further growth of the Company's business. Claims during the year amounted to Rs. 80,475-14-0 giving a percentage of claim ratio of 26.90 per cent. After providing a 40 per cent. Reserve for unexpired risks and making deductions for expenses incurred there remains a sum of Rs. 19,188-10-6 to be carried to Profit and Loss Account.

Marine Insurance.—Nett Premium Income amounted to Rs. 43,803-0-5 which also shows an increase in the Income. Claims paid and outstanding together with commission and Expenses amounted to Rs. 37,063-5-0. Rs. 15,000 have been carried for reserve, Balance of Rs. 6,648-12-0 has been carried to Profit and Loss Account.

Accident and Motor Car Insurance.—The Premimum Income for the period under review amounted to Rs. 13,288-11-4 which shows a considerable increase than the last year. Claims paid and outstanding amounted to Rs. 4,676-15-0 showing a ratio of 35.20 per cent. After providing for all the expenses of the Department there remains a credit balance of Rs. 4,465-11-8 which is carried forward as Accident Fund for the next year as a reserve for unexpired liability.

Profit and Loss Account.—Income from all other sources amounted to Rs. 42,113-9-7 to which the balance of Rs. 938-2-0 carried forward and the surplus of Rs. 25,837-6-6 transferred from Fire and Marine Departments makes the total Income of the year amounting to Rs. 68,889-2-1. After reduction of General Expenses, there remains a net credit balance of Rs. 37,789-15-3 which your Directors propose to appropriate as under:—

(1) Towards declaration of Dividend at 6 as. per share which will absorb an amount of Rs. 20,543-10-0, (2) Rs. 10,000 for Bad and Doubtful Debts and (3) Rs. 4,965-6-2 for depreciation leaving a balance of Rs. 2,280-15-1 to be carried forward to next year's account.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were appointed Auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 100 per month.

Mr. V. H. Shah proposed and Mr. D. J. Shukal seconded that thanks are due to the Managing Agents for the prosperous conduct of the Company's business and the same was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

SILVER "WEAK"

CHOKSEYS SELLING

SHANGHAI; LONDON AND NEW YORK BETTER

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The Bombay Silver Market opened steady this morning at Rs. 65|2 for first settlement. There was some buying in the morning, due to foreign markets being better than before, and the rate improved to Rs. 65|5. The rates then "sagged" due to "Bear" pressure.

London cables were:—

"Market Quiet. India and China bought. Market cosed with buyers satisfied; sellers not pressing."

Those, who sold yesterday at good rates, sent buying orders to London, which showed a remarkable "sagging" tendency—due to reports of the Indian Government's selling its Silver, on account of certain recommendations in the Exchange and Currency Commission's Report.

From 29 1|16d. on Thursday, the market in London lost 9|16d. per oz. in 2 days. This is just about Re. 1|4 per 100 tolas. Hence, there were buying orders from India. After a great deal of selling, China naturally got an opportunity of profit-taking i.e. buying at cheaper rates. The combined buying by India and China were enough to put up rates in London, which showed an improvement of 5|16d. yesterday. New York followed suit, and the rate there was 62 1|8c., an improvement of about 1|4c. on the previous day.

The Shanghai Exchange, after continuous weakness for some days, improved to-day—the opening rates being 5.2 10 3|16d. The Silver market there was better.

On account of these better earlier reports, there was some buying in Bombay Silver Market at first; the rates improved to Rs. 65|5 for 1st settlement.

But, China Exchange having gone weaker, "Bulls" and Chokseys came down as free sellers, at the higher level. Those, who bought yesterday in London, also came down as sellers; hence the market sagged; the rates were Rs. 64-8 and 64-5 for 1st and 2nd settlement at 4 p.m.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FREE LESSONS IN GRAFTING OPERATION.

The Agri-Horticultural Society, Bombay, is soon to carry out the grafting of plants in regard to chikoo, pumelo and lemon trees at its farm at Chembur and Mankhurd in the suburbs of Bombay at a distance of about ten miles from the City. These two farms of the Society, which have been taken on lease from the Development Department, together, measure 220 acres of land and have got 2,500 mango trees more than 200 chikoo trees and thousands of other trees. The grafting operations will be carried out on 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th instant, when Mr. H. P. Paranjape, District Horticultural Officer, Agricultural College, Poona, may be present at the operations and explain the principles and methods of grafting to all those who desire to have instructions in them. Such persons, therefore, as desire to be trained in the grafting of plants, etc., will be given free instructions therein on those dates. They must intimate the Society to the Society's address at Vishwanath Building, Lohar Street, Bombay No. 2 that they intend taking such instructions and would be present at the operations on the dates mentioned.

The Society has been doing much good work since its start under the Managing Director, Mr. R. V. Kothari, and is undertaking large responsibilities for the development of horticulture.

It is also gratifying that Mr. Kothari has made a free grant to the Agricultural Department of timber sufficient for 500 packing boxes of mangoes with a view to encourage the mango trade and improve the packing methods. It may be stated here that the value of the total mango import from the Konkan into Bombay annually amounts to about Rs. 20 lakhs.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

RETURNING TO INDIA ON AUGUST 18

The "Khilafat Daily" received to-day following cable from S.S. "Akbar" dated August 8:—

The Khilafat and Jamiat-Ulema Delegations started to-day, landing Karachi August 18.

ROAD BOARD.

The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. John Rupert Campbell Badham of the Motor Union Insurance Company a representative of the Western India Automobile Association as an additional non official member of the recently constituted Road Board. Government have also directed that the term of membership of the non-official members of this Board who are members of the Legislative Council should last till the full period of the next Legislative Council, whether they are re-elected on that Council or not.

TAHSILDAR GETS TWO YEARS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The Deputy Magistrate of Alipore to-day sentenced Jogendranath Dutt, Tehsildar, Khasmahal, Alipore, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 for misappropriation of Rs. 6,743 belonging to Government.—Free Press.

BOMBAY'S BLACK SPOTS

HOW THE UNWARY ARE TRAPPED

FORCING A WOMAN TO PROSTITUTION

Before Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate Gangubai Chandbassappa, a prostitute, residing at Falkland Road, and Baboo alias Hassan Mohiuddin, a green grocer, were placed on a charge of forcing a married woman to prostitution against her will.

PROCURER AT WORK.

Narsia Rama and his wife Kashibai arrived in Bombay from Kolhapur some days back in search of employment. About 12 days ago when they were going along Kamatipura 7th Lane, to find out one Kheribai who as they knew resided there, the first accused who also hails from Kolhapur met them and invited them to reside with her. A day or two after the second accused who also lives with the first accused employed Narsia in his shop. A few days later the second accused asked Nasia to affix his thumb-mark to a document but as Narsia resisted the second accused forcibly put Narsia's thumbmark on the document.

STORY OF SHAME.

The first accused then changed her residence and went to live at Falkland Road taking the second accused, the complainant and his wife there. That night she asked Kashibai, the complainant's wife to go in for prostitution which the latter resented. The next night, however, she was, it is alleged, forced by the first accused to prostitution in spite of her indignant protests. But out of shame she did not tell the fact to her husband for a couple of days. However she decided to tell the whole story of her shame to her husband on the night of the 6th instant when the latter returned from work earlier. The husband got enraged at that and told the first accused that he was leaving her house with his wife that very night. But both the accused calmly told the complainant that he could not do so as he had sold his wife for Rs. 50 by signing a written document. The complainant and his wife were locked up in one of the rooms of the brothel for the night.

FLIGHT TO WORLI.

The complainant however managed to get out next morning and went straight to the police station where he repeated the whole story. The police accompanied him to the brothel when to their surprize, they found that the first accused had run away with the complainant's wife and another prostitute. They were traced at Worli. The complainant's wife was kept in charge of one Tukaram by the first accused.

After the prosecution story was related by Mr. Mankar, the police prosecutor charges were framed against the accused persons under section 8 of the Bombay Prostitution Act.

THE ROMAN SINGERS.

A SPLENDID CONCERT.

The weather on Monday night was hardly conducive to a visit to a theatre and it was only the most venturesome who essayed out in the driving rain. It spoke volumes, however, for the impression caused by the announcement of the Roman Singers' visit to the Excelsior, when a large audience were present to hear them on the opening night. For the first time over a period of several years Madan Theatres Ltd., were presenting to the public one of the great concert attractions of the world. And expectations were more than justified for the singers treated their audience to a programme which was as attractive in choic as it was perfect in execution. Teeming with musical beauty and humour it embraced almost every branch of the art and provided pleasure to a variety of tastes. Every item was encored, some, more than once.

The tenors were especially good. In the first half of the programme Signor Bruno Sarti gave a fine rendering of Leoncavallo's aria from "La Boheme." "Is non ho che una piccola stanzetta," which earned him an encore. Delighted, the audience encored him again, and this time he sang by special request "For you a rose, for me a memory." This, too, was so much appreciated that he had to sing "La Paloma" which drove the audience into a frenzy of enthusiasm. The other tenor Signor Adolfo Faccini created a similar stir in the after half of the programme. His genial smile immediately endeared him to the hearts of the audience, and when he augmented this with a fine voice, they were quick to acclaim him. Miss Lynda Bradford, the mezzo soprano possesses a powerful voice which she controls to perfection. Signorina Stara though not so powerful, excels in that purity of tone which is the mark of a prima donna. The baritones are Signori Ubaldo Russo and the basso, possesses a voice which suits him Alfredo Auchner while Signor Felici Belli, peculiarly in the role of Mephistopheles in Faust. Maestro Emilio Casolari, Deputy the scene representing the temptation of conductor of the Sistene Chapel choir in the Vatican, accompanied and conducted the items well. The sextet from Lucia di Lam received a great ovation, while the Mattimermoor and the quartet from La Boheme nata of Victore Veneziani formed a delightful chorus.

FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

POLICE BEAT BOMBAY GYM.

The heavy rainfall during the past few days had the Cooperage into a veritable quagmire and it was surprising that the important second division fixture between the Bombay Gym and City Police on Tuesday was persisted in. Many parts of the field were under and it was with the greatest difficulty that the players were able to keep their feet, a fact which was a source of great amusement to the touch-line enthusiasts. In spite of adverse conditions, however, the match provided a keen tussle and eventually resulted in a narrow win for the Police by the odd goal to three.

The Gym. scored first through Scales who sent in a very long shot, Carter being beaten by the antics of the ball. Before half time, however, Duthie equalised. The Gym. attacked determinedly on resumption and came very near scoring, Cotterill missing the post by inches on more than one occasion. Hoseason played a fine game as centre-half and was always near the ball. Scales and Wand did not have much scope as both Dewey and Mackenzie were not to be beaten. On the other side Peel worked wonders for the Gym. defence—his reliability making him king of all the puddles. Littlewood frequently dashed down with the ball and on one occasion was distinctly unlucky to miss, his shot drifting the angle of the cross-bar and upright. Another long shot from him was well-saved by Temple. Not to be beaten, however, he sent across a peach of a pass, when Duthie missed a certain chance. But Wrack retrieved the ball and sent in a shot which completely beat Temple and gave the Police the lead. Wrack was quite overwhelmed with his colleague's congratulations, in fact he subsided in a puddle when Duthie showed his appreciation of the feat. The Police continued pressing and Gulam Ahmed sent a hot one over the bar. Just before the end the Police defenders worked like demons to keep their charge intact, an abortive corner being followed by the full-time whistle.

City Police ..... 2 goals.
Bombay Gym. ..... 1 goal.

City Police:—Carter, Mackenzie, and Dewey; Rabbitt, Hewson, and Gardiner; Littlewood, Gulam Ahmed, Hobbart, Duthie and Wrack.

Bombay Gym:—Temple; Whitehead and Peel; Learman, Hoseason and Monteith; Scales, Gotterill, Hook, Edwards and Wand.

Referee.—Mr. F. W. Thornback.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Swiss vs. Times of India—Cooperage.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

RESULT OF THE DRAW.

The following is the result of the draw for the Rovers Cup Football Tournament which will commence on the 16th instant.

FIRST ROUND.

A.—Monday, August 16, R.A.M.C. vs. 16th Bde. R.F.A. Kirkee.

B.—Tuesday, August 17, K.M.C.A. vs. B.B.R.A.

C.—Wednesday, August 18, 2nd Wiltshires vs. Royal Artillery.

D.—Thursday, August 19, South Staffs vs. West Kents.

Byes:—Gordon Highlanders, 2nd Middlesex, Bombay Gymkhana and G. I. P. Matunga.

SECOND ROUND.

Friday, August 20, Gordon Highlanders vs. G. I. P. Matunga.

Saturday, August 21, Bombay Gymkhana vs. 2nd Middlesex.

Winners of A vs. Winners of B.

Winners of C. vs. Winners of D.

The dates of the last two matches have not yet been fixed.

CARR'S RESIGNATION.

NOT DUE TO ILL-HEALTH.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Yesterday's official statement that Carr has resigned owing to ill-health is followed by the sensational interview of Carr this morning in which he says 'I did not resign because of ill-health. I am fit as a fiddle. True I told the selectors they could have my resignation at any moment, but I did not ask that I should be omitted from the team."

Selector Perrin said that Carr's omission was purely due to his cricket form.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Horaby Road.)

OCTOBER.

10th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	16.70
To-day's Opening Rate	16.60
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	16.78
Difference	+.8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

10th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	8 84
To-day's Opening Rate	8 80
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	8.83
Difference	—.01

Khandi	319-8-0
Sewri	319-4-0
Bureau Weather Report	69.9
Gross Estimate	1,56,21,000
Ginning	47,749

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

GOVT. REPORT CAUSES DISTURBANCE

LONDON, Aug. 9.

New York.—Cotton broke 75 to 80, on bearish Government report on condition and yield, causing excessive liquidation and southern selling. Decline was checked by trade buying and local covering due to small ginning and private reports of heavy shedding in Texas fields on account of high temperatures.—Reuter.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received to-day the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Report unsettling, against values while weather remains favourable."

Our Liverpool friends have cabled as under:—

"The crop indicated by the Agricultural Bureau report if weather continues favourable 17,510,000, if weather continues unfavourable 14,425,000. Our opinion is that statistical position favours lower prices."

Critics point out Chapman's inexperience for Captaincy, but expect that Hobbs and Rhodes would be consulted.—Reuter's Special.

MISS RYAN.

WILL SHE FOLLOW SUZANNE?

LONDON, August 10.

New York:—A flutter has been caused in the tennis circles here by an announcement that Miss Ryan is contemplating the offer of hundred thousand dollars professional contract. Miss Ryan declines to comment on this matter.—Reuter's Special.

CHANNEL SWIM.

TWO UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Colonel Freyberg, holder of the Victoria Cross, entered the Channel at Gris Nez last night, but gave up after covering nine miles in eight hours, as the water was very cold. He has decided never again to attempt to swim the Channel.—Reuter's Special.

Perrault, Frenchman, has abandoned the Channel swim from Gris-Nez after 11½ hours.—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

In county cricket match, Lancashire beat Glamorgan by eight wickets. Glamorgan 140 and 73 (Watson four for fourteen, Macdonald four for 26). Lancashire 172 (Watson 94, Mercer five for 56) and 42 for two wickets.

Following are closing scores in other matches that began on Saturday:—

Surrey versus Middlesex:—Middlesex 416 for eight declared (Hendren 199). Surrey 357 for seven (Hobbs 176 not out, Peacocks 64).

Sussex versus Kent:—Sussex 325, Kent 215 (Woolley 194 Tate six for 65 including three wickets in four balls). Sussex 166 for five wickets (Tate 73. Tate hit three sixes from Marriott in one over).

Somerset versus Worcestershire:—Somerset 244, Worcester 134 for five. Rain stopped further play.

Notts versus Derbyshire:—Notts 360. Derby 194 (Worthington 56, Cromlin-Brown 61 Larwood five for 44) followed on 236 for eight (Storar 84, Worthington 73).

Yorkshire versus Warwickshire:—Yorkshire 382. Warwick 182, (N. Kilner 80, Rhodes three for 29) followed on 96 for three (Wyatt 58 not out).

Leicestershire versus Hampshire:—Hampshire 111. Leicester 201 (Astill 54). Hampshire 260 for five (Mead 72, Newman 63).

Northamptonshire versus Essex:—Northants 298. Essex 155 (O'Connor 54 Jupp six for 55). Northants 167 for four (Bellamy 50 not out).—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1926

A MEAGRE RECORD.

The Bombay Legislative Council has now been prorogued after three years of routine work in which, in spite of the reiterated protests of the Ministers that they were doing their level best for the nation-building departments, nothing substantial was achieved. The political configuration of the Bombay Presidency is such that officialdom is always able to play off one section of legislators against the other, and the Muslim group from Sind and the Non-Brahmin Party under the pilotage of Mr. Jadhav have proved a source of great satisfaction and convenience to the bureaucracy. The Governor in proroguing the Council spoke many a flattering word about the admirable manner in which the legislators conducted their debates, congratulating them on the decorum they have exhibited. He spoke of the difficulties which faced them, difficulties which, in his opinion, were obvious and real. In regard to their difficulties we are in cordial agreement with Sir Leslie Wilson. When our legislators seek election again next November they are sure to be met with a volley of questions. In the rural districts sufficient interest has been created in the working of the "Reforms", thanks to the agitation initiated by the Non-Co-operation movement, to make the agricultural voter ask the candidate what he did during the last three years for improving his lot. If the candidate is a sitting member, he can meet this and similar questions with the obvious reply that committees were appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Legislature. There were many such Committees, and at one time hopes were entertained that their efforts would lead to something tangible. It was rumoured, for instance, that a measure to check the ruinous fragmentation of small holdings was in contemplation. But the actual record to-day is that nothing has been done. We do not know whether the rural voter will remain satisfied with this negative reply, but there is in fact no other. In regard to another question which interests him as much as the urban voter, the question of increasing revenue from drink, and the facilities now available throughout the Presidency for the indulgence in drink, the reply again will have to be that the Council was unable to do anything. It could not compel officialdom to accept even that small measure of cautious reform, Mr. R. G. Pradhan's local option bill, which would have gone some way in accelerating the march towards the goal of prohibition.

To the tax-payer the net result of the last three years' legislative activity is that the burden of taxation has not only not been diminished, it has increased in such a manner that it will be very long, indeed, before there can be entertained reasonable hopes of reducing it. A good deal of the increase of revenue to Government will be swallowed up in paying off the interest charges on Lloyd's Folly not to speak of the top-heavy administrative machine. Twenty lakhs a year is no small sum. Sir Leslie Wilson skimmed very lightly over the unpleasant subject of the Back Bay Reclamation, and contented himself with a reference "to the latest figures received as regards last year's filling" which, in his opinion, were "more satisfactory than we have had before". He finds the outlook regarding the Reclamation "not so discouraging as appeared nine months ago". On what particular grounds His Excellency arrived at this conclusion remained, unfortunately, without elucidation in his speech, but to the voters at the ensuing elections the pathetic inability of the Legislature to check the Back Bay Folly will be a grim eye-opener and convince them that if they want to have their voice represented efficiently and courageously in the next Council, they must return only Congress candidates. But we are told that the Moderates and the Independents in the Council were able to do much quiet and effective work in the Council. The only important piece of social legislation which they got through, thanks to the help of the solid Swarajist bloc, was the Children's Protection Act. But this very measure has not yet been put into operation by the Government. In the domain of local self-government, three new measures were added to the Statute-book. These measures do, indeed, mark some advance but the advance is neither sufficient nor commensurate with the Presidency's need. The village panchayets still remain to be revived and the reform of local bodies has been regatived by the crippling of their financial resources, thanks to the bureaucracy's refusal to effect real economy and retrenchment in the spending Departments. One of the three measures, the Bombay Improvement Trust Act, was scandalously overdue and the tardy justice done to the demands of the Bombay Corporation that the management of its Improvement Trust should be handed over to it cannot be regarded as a legislative item which shows that the "Reforms" are the instrument of Swaraj their apologists make them out to be. Nor can the citizens of Bombay forget that the Council refused to secure to them effective control over the administration of their affairs when it rejected Mr. Nariman's proposition to vest in the Bombay Corporation the power to appoint the Municipal Commissioner.

If the people of this Presidency desire to accelerate the march to real Swaraj, they must learn to be on their guard against all the special pleading which invites them to believe that they have already a measure of Swaraj under the "Reforms". What they have is the unlimited power for indulging in communal squabbles, to check which officialdom is in no great hurry. What they ought to realise is that while Ministers are being played with and "samjaoed", the bureaucracy consolidates its power, manages to keep the Reserved Departments in financial affluence and rules much as it has ruled before. The control of the Executive by the Legislature is nowhere to be observed. In the ensuing elections the voters in this Presidency have a splendid opportunity which they must seize by returning Congressmen to the Council in an overwhelming majority. Let the real representatives of the people face the Government bloc in the next Council, and the futility and humbug of Dyarchy will be at once exposed.

PROGRESSIVE FOOLISHNESS.

The ban on Pandit Malaviya was a colossal blunder *ab initio* as was admitted even by the Anglo-Indian Press. But when he treated the ban as a blunder and ignored it, that very Press suddenly veered round and clamoured for the vindication of the majesty of law. Not that it cared so much for justice, but it was gall and worm-wood to the Anglo-Indian Press that an Indian should make the British Government look foolish. As if in response to the Anglo-Indian clamour, the authorities have now issued summonses against Pundit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje for disobeying the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. We do not know what course the leaders will adopt with reference to the summonses. Probably a legal representative will appear for them in the Court and the Court will seek to save appearances by giving them some sort of warning. We are certain, however, that neither of them will express any regret for disobeying the order against him and that neither will give any undertaking whatsoever derogatory to his self-respect. Meanwhile it is clear that the authorities, in attempting to vindicate the law, have committed one more blunder to rectify the previous one. The law was trifled with by the Chief Presidency Magistrate himself, and the proper way to vindicate justice was for the higher authorities to rescind the order and call to account the blundering Magistrate. But who knows which authorities were really responsible for the Magistrate's misuse of law? Lord Irwin expressed the other day great concern for communal amity and called upon the people's leaders to make special efforts to promote harmony. And when the leaders redoubled their efforts for peace and had a fair prospect of success, here are meddling and muddling officials spoiling the chances of success. We shall estimate the earnestness of the Viceroy more from the action he takes in a case like this than from the mere expression of his sentiments in praise of communal harmony. Whatever happens, the Pundit, we have no doubt, will vindicate the people's elementary rights of free speech and free movement by giving a manly battle to the blundering and obstinate bureaucracy and the whole country will rally to his support.

A BAD ARTISAN.

The French Press has vociferously acclaimed the special pleading of her most experienced and oldest statesman who would like America to be indulgent enough and not press France harshly for the payment of her debts. It is only responsible journals like the "Matin", supposed to be in the know about Government policy, which sound a note of criticism. The "Matin" takes Clemenceau to task as "the artisan who made the bad Peace" and wishes he had remained silent. If he must talk, the Paris journal says, let him talk to Britain as well as to America. But Clemenceau knows very well that talking further to Britain will spoil the good work of Caillaux. It was certainly an achievement for the latter to secure a settlement of the Anglo-French debt on a basis very comfortable to France. In Paris they will find it difficult, however, to pocket the snub implied in the comment of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Vermont, when he declared that his country "intended to conduct its relations with France only through duly accredited representatives". So there is not much chance of wheedling America round to the French view by distinguished "outsiders" like Clemenceau making frantic declarations about French poverty.

PROOF OF PATRIOTISM.

SWADESHI THE ONLY REMEDY.

(By B. F. BHARUCHA).

For ages, India was the Home of Arts and Crafts, of Industries and Manufactures. Even when the British traders came to this country, our arts and crafts were still flourishing. It was in the days of the East India Company, that our artisans were persecuted, and their productions were discouraged for the benefit of British Manufacturers! Nay ship-loads of Indian manufactures remained undischarged in London docks, just to oust Indian commodities from English markets! What has Mr. H. J. Davis to say to that?

India Drained.

For the last hundred years and more, has not India been deluded, denuded and drained every day? Where are her world-famous fabrics, prints, pottery and paintings? Where are her old artisans, and masons, smiths and shipwrights? Where are her sailing ships and sailors? Where is her gold and silver? Where is her old and real splendour? Where is her true prosperity? To-day, in the face of terrible famines, India's corn and cattle, her seeds and butter, her flour and foodstuffs are carried abroad! And in return, foreign made goods—mostly of levity and luxury, extravagance and vice—are dumped into India for the benefit of British Manufacturers, British traders and British Bankers! Can Mr. Davis disprove this with facts and figures?

Unholy Exchange and Currency.

As though it was not enough to persecute Indian artisans and to see Indian arts and crafts perish in the days of the East India Company, the British Government and the Government of India have foisted on to this country a policy of Exchange and Currency, that has been unnatural, immoral, and unholy! When India raised a tremendous agitation, the Government appointed a Royal Commission; and according to its Report, and the Government's unwarranted acceptance thereof, foreign goods, which are mostly British, will get a subsidy of 12½ per cent at the cost of famishing Indian agriculturists and artisans! My countrymen, do you see, how by a single stroke of pen a terrible blow is dealt to our agriculture, industry and trade? With a tinge of patriotism in you, can you, will you, support foreign goods?

India's Honour and Existence at Stake.

I tell you, my countrymen, we are faced with a terrible situation to-day. Indians, who made South Africa fertile; Indians, who built the Uganda Railway and made East Africa habitable and prosperous; Indians, who helped Englishmen in Iraq and Persia are treated as aliens to-day! And in Malaya and West Guinea as helots of the Empire! Where is the British Empire, please? On Johnston's Map of the World! For whom does it exist, please? For the good of the British people! To-day, not only our honour, but our very existence is at stake. Our mills, our factories, our industries are more or less tottering! Our traders are trembling for want of capital or credit! And despite good rains, unemployment, uneasiness, unrest and premature winding up of business will be our sad fate!

Swadeshi—Our Only Remedy.

Under these circumstances, Swadeshi is our only remedy. Let India's money remain in the land. Let it not be drained away in the purchase of foreign goods; for then we have to depend on the Foreign Bankers for loans and accommodation! Please note, my countrymen, the cleverness of the British policy of Free Trade for India. Under it, she can carry away our raw produce as she likes; she can dump her own products on to us as she chooses! And India has to bear the brunt of it. *The Briton is a Trader; he is not a Ruler.* He is a Calculator and not an Administrator. Hence, it is coin, that counts with him first, and then conscience. My countrymen, do you know, how the Chinaman has brought the Briton to his senses? In Hongkong, the boycott of the British goods and of the British people has been so complete, that the Britishers have to do their own sweeping, cleaning, carrying and cooking! And we hear to-day, that the Imperial Government is now negotiating with the Chinese for an amicable settlement! Countrymen, Swadeshi is the proof of our patriotism. Swadeshi is *the* weapon of a subject nation. Swadeshi has been recommended by Dadabhai, Lokmanya, Mahatmaji and Bannerjee. Swadeshi has been tried with success in Bengal and elsewhere, despite the remissness of Ahmedabad Mill-owners. Swadeshi stands for self-existence; and self preservation is the Law of Nature. City Fathers, your patriotism is on trial. Are you going to stand up for the Honour and Existence of your own people, or at India's expense for the prosperity and glory of Great Britain? If the Resolution is ineffecive, make it effective. Do not rescind it. Do not be a party to dishonour your own country. Beware, without Swadeshi, your City's Industry and Prosperity will crumble down. Do your duty to your City, your Country and your Countrymen by insisting on Swadeshi—Swadeshi—Swadeshi.

THE ORIGIN OF THE BHILS.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF IMMIGRATION THEORIES.

II.

(By N. B. PAVGEE.)

The argument I have advanced demolished altogether, I venture to state, the edifice of the Arctic Home-theory, the European Hypothesis, and even the Central Asian Question, propounded by various writers of note, and only confirms the theory of the origin of the Aryas in the Vedic Land of the Seven Rivers. Here, therefore, I would quote with advantage a few Orientalists for corroborating my statement.

Dr. Muir plainly says, although he holds the Central Asian view:—"I must however, begin with a candid admission that, so far as I know, none of the Sanskrit books, not even the most ancient, contain any distinct reference or allusion to the foreign origin of the Indians". (Original Sanskrit Texts. Vol. II. P. 322, Ed. 1871). While M. Louis Jacolliot, a French Savant, hails the land of the Seven Rivers, by crying out "Soil of Ancient India, "cradle of humanity," hail". p. 10. "India is the 'world's cradle'. Thence it is that the common mother in sending forth her children to the utmost West, bequeathed us the legacy of her language, laws, morals, literature and religion". p. VII (Bible in India Ed. 1870).

Immigration: An Untenable Theory.

Moreover, the Rig Veda from beginning to end gives not the least clue to our immigration into India from foreign lands nor to the invasion by any one whatever, of the Land of the Seven Rivers, nor to the prior residence therein of the Dravidians and other aboriginal tribes. In short, along with the autochthonous Aryans, as India stands before us now, so has she grown up, protected by the mountain ramparts on the North, the river Indus and the Desert on the West, the Indian Ocean on the South, and the Ganges on the East. Besides, if, as supposed by Rai Bahadur Saratchandra, Dasyus were the Ancient Masters of India and formed the aboriginal tribes in possession of the country, when our grandsires of old entered it, and encountered the aborigines, how was it that no trace of the speech of the latter was obtained any where by our ancestors?

Mr. Laxmidas Shrikant says that the word "Dasy" is a word of Dravidian origin, and that the Dravidians were the forerunners of the Aryans. We, however, find nothing of the kind in the Rig Veda, nor the remotest trace thereof, in this the oldest document in the world. The Dravidian origin, therefore, seems to be more or less imaginary than real. For, even, Dr Muir says:—"I have gone over the names of the Dasyas or Asuras mentioned in the Rig Veda, with the view of discovering whether any of them could be regarded as of non-Aryan origin, but I have not observed any". (O.S.T. Vil. 11, 387 Ed. 1871).

Within the Aryan Fold.

But, more than this, we find the words Dasyu and Dasa explained by Yaska in the "Nirukta," and by the great exegetist Sayana, in the Commentary on the Rig Veda. He explains that the words only mean those who destroy, or do not observe Vedic religious rights; and yet, those that represent these names are included in the Aryan first three classes, known as Trai varnika Aryas (See Nirukta 7-23, and Sayana's commentary on Rig Veda X.38.3). Naturally, therefore, the Dasyus and the Dasas, the Asuras and the Rakshasas, were considered to be within the Aryan fold. But, as these abandoned the Vedic rites as also the hoary traditional sacrifices, and had, moreover, proved themselves to be "renegades" and "converts" to an altogether new faith, they were hated, nay, held in contempt, and were considered by our Vedic ancestors to be ungodly in the extreme.

For instance, Ravana was himself a pure Aryan, and a Brahmana, his patronymic being Paulastya and Vaishravana, as he was respectively the grandson and son of the great Brahman sages Pulastya and Vishravas. And yet, he was called Rakshasa (Ram III.31-12), and even an Anarya (Ram V 28.6), much in the same way, as Kaikeyi the wife of Dasharatha of the pure Aryan blood was termed Anarya (Ram, II, 18 31), simply on account of the disgraceful conduct and misbehaviour of both that did not in the least become the persons of respectable Aryan families. Obviously, it was for this reason that Dr. Muir said that he discovered nothing in the names of the Dasyus, Dasas, or Asuras, that could be regarded as of non-Aryan origin (Vide para 10.)

The subject, I am afraid, is very large. I have had, therefore, to devote, to the treatment thereof, for solving every possible doubt, and for the proper grasp of it, one separate volume of over 500 pages, and two monographs, as follows:—

(1) Aryavartic Home and Its Arctic Colonies.

(2) The Indigenous Soma and the Aryan Autochthones in India.

(3) Soma Juice is not Liquor.

To these, therefore, the Reader's attention is solicited, as they will, I think, repay perusal.

Last but not least, I would here advert to only one important point, to which requisite attention does not seem to have been paid. This is in respect of the emigration of the autochthonous Aryans to distant and far-off lands, lying to the West and the East, the North and the South, of the Land of the Seven Rivers; and R.V. X. 75.5, 6 indicates the direction of our Vedic ancestors' March from East to West that is, from the Ganges in the East to the Kubha river of Kabul in the West, that formed the western frontier, along with the other rivers of the Punjab and Afghanisthan. While R. V. VIII 14-15 affords us the clue to their northernmost migrations and colonies, in the tracts of the Arctic regions (see para 6.)

Notes of the Day.

India's Duty.

In a moving appeal to "our comrades in India" Messrs. Smith, Cook and the Right Honourable Frank Richardson ask help on behalf of the British miners from this country to carry on their great struggle against longer hours and lower wages. For fourteen weeks they have stood out against the owners and against the Baldwin Government whose contributions to a settlement have been two measures designed to help the employers. The All India Trade Union Congress and other individual Labour organisations in India have already given. their mite but here is a cause which needs whatever support we can afford. We are confident contributions for helping the British miners will flow in rapidly if the Trade Union Congress opens a fund for the purpose and invites not only the labouring classes but also the general public to subscribe. Let it not be forgotten that the British miners are fighting to secure to workers all over the world the right of economic stability and a human, decent wage standard.

One More Comedy.

After the Bengal comedy comes another enacted by Behar officials. For several months past Babu Rajendra Prasad has been holding khadi exhibitions in different towns of Behar and on such occasions lectures illustrated with lantern slides are also delivered showing the utility of khaddar. Eleven such exhibitions have been held and the twelfth one had already commenced at Giridh on the 6th instant, when on the 7th the Magistrate suddenly discovered that the magic lantern shows were not certified under the Cinematograph Act and "were likely to cause danger to the health and safety of human life." Human life was to be saved at any cost, Section 144 of the Procedure Code was ready at hand, and the Magistrate promptly served an order under that Section on Rajendra Babu prohibiting him from exhibiting the dangerous pictures about khaddar anywhere in the division. Rajendra Babu, who knew something of law and had not taken leave of his common sense, coolly intimated to the Magistrate that he would disobey the order and was as good as his word. There the curtain falls on the first act of the comedy.

A Sample of Police Methods.

Of the ten persons convicted by the Special Tribunal in the Alipore Jail Murder Case who had appealed to the High Court five have been acquitted by it on the grounds that they were not identified by the warder, an important witness in the case, and that on the whole there was not satisfactory proof that they took part in the assault which culminated in the murder. Mr. Justice Mookerjee severely criticised the procedure followed by the Calcutta Police in recording the first information report. The report, his Lordship observed, was given by the jailor and not by the warder who was present on the scene of the occurrence. The police did not follow the procedure laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code and "some important information was not included in the first information report." The defence contended that this omission was intentional and his Lordship held that this contention was legitimate and remarked, "So long as law was not complied with the procedure adopted by the police ought to be condemned and the officer responsible must give an explanation." That in a matter of life and death the police could be guilty of committing consciously such serious irregularities and that a Special Tribunal could convict innocent men of murder in spite of such irregularities are symptoms of grave maladministration which mere condemnation and explanation cannot possibly remedy.

Bombay Rescue Home.

The Rescue Home conducted by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council since 1921 has been doing excellent work in making it possible for women to escape from a life of prostitution. The Home has hitherto been maintained on small donations from the public, but now that it is becoming better known, the demands upon it have increased and the police and other public bodies are turning more and more to it for assistance in cases where women need shelter. To place the Home on a stable basis, in view especially of the increased demand on its services in the event of the Children's Act being enforced, the Council has applied to the Corporation for an annual grant of only Rs. 5,000. As the Home is appreciably assisting the Corporation in combating the evils of prostitution in the city and is also interesting a large number of women in civic service, it is the duty and the privilege of the Corporation to render the Home substantial help. The Corporation is already aiding the Salvation Army for its rescue work. It could do nothing less for the first and only institution conducted by Indian women in Bombay.

TRUTH ABOUT HYDERABAD.

WORK FOR IDLE HANDS.

NO EUROPEANS WANTED.

VICEROY'S LETTER & RESIDENT'S INTERVIEW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 8.

The people of Hyderabad have had a good laugh at the expense of one of your contemporaries that recently made a bid for sensation and popularity by publishing a long rigmarole, with the bold caption. "Simla's Ultimatum to the Nizam." Whilst a few people were deluded into purchasing this paper, wondering what the ultimatum could be, or what the cause and result of this ultimatum would be, they were mildly surprised to find that it was really nothing else than a highly sensational, garbled, and untrue version of a certain interview that the Resident recently had the honour of having with H. E. H. the Nizam.

Before I come to this interview, let me give you an inside sketch of the relationship between H. E. H. the Nizam and the Resident. During the last few years H. E. H. has successfully succeeded in running his Government without having the occasion either to consult the Resident or to appoint Europeans to fat jobs in the State. Now as your Readers are well aware, the Government of India maintains Residents at considerable expense at the court of all Indian Rulers, simply to help them with good advice —advice that is given simply and honestly in the interests of the rulers and their subjects. It is an old tale that unkind people, and those known as "agitators," have always suggested, that the advice of the Residency and ultimatums from the heights of Simla usually take the form of inducing the ruler to take up Europeans in his administration Of course, we know better than that; but, as far as the Hyderabad Residency is concerned, H. E. H. has been successful in carrying on the administration of the State without feeling the lack of European personnel.

This policy of the Nizam has left the Residency without much work to do. But what can the Resident do? He is always there night and day—except when he is away for the long summer season—waiting and waiting to give good advice to the Nizam. But as I have said the Nizam has not needed his advice for such a long time that even the Simla people came to be aware of the fact that the Residency here was not doing anything. This was a serious blow to them. Fancy their spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees of the Indian taxpayer's money with the sole object of keeping a Resident whose sole object again is to give advice to the Ruler, and then fancy being told that the Ruler does not require this advice!

Every one of your readers will suggest that if this is a true state of affairs and the Nizam does not find occasion or need to take the advice, the Government of India should be thankful to the Nizam and immediately set about retrenchment by removing the Residency. But, unfortunately, your readers are mainly non-officials. The official mind—being more brainy—has come to a better conclusion: The Resident is placed at Hyderabad to give advice to the Nizam; if the Nizam does not require the advice of the Resident, it is the fault of the Resident. Willy-nilly he must be made to do his job.

DOING THEIR BIT.

I am told that the Simla people—how clever of them—have done their bit by creating an opportunity for the Resident to give good advice to the Nizam. They have sent a letter to the Nizam, written, so it is said, by the Viceroy himself and they have cleverly asked the Resident to deliver it in person—thus giving him the opportunity of giving good advice face to face.

A MOUNTAIN OF A MOLE-HILL.

This is the letter of which your contemporary has made such a sensation. However, there is good in evil. The letter was delivered as 'per' instructions from above by the Resident himself. This letter, I am told, suggests that there has been some omissions and commissions in the Nizam's administration which it would be well, both for the Nizam and his subjects, if they are removed. Of course the letter was a pretty innocuous affair but the Resident fully made use of the opportunity created for him by giving good 'advice' to the Nizam.

Dame Rumour says that the Nizam was informed that all was not well with the kingdom of Hyderabad—the peasantry was heavily taxed, the officials were corrupt, and the old familiar tale was re-told 'ad nauseam.' It was then suggested that there was such ample work for the Nizam in his own State that:

(1) He had better not interest himself with work outside his Dominions.

(2) He had better take up some good European advisers.

I am credibly informed that the letter has not caused the Nizam much trouble as far as the first item is concerned. H.E.H., believes that he has every right to give donations for charity or education in any part of the world, and as for the second he does not appear to be very keen on employing Europeans in the State.

I am told that a reply on the above lines will be shortly sent to the Resident; but I can equally foresee that matters will not end here, but will continue for some time to come.

RUSHED WITH A RAZOR.

IRAQ'S PRIME MINISTER ATTACKED

BAGHDAD, Aug. 10.

Sir Abdul Muhsin Beg-al-Sadun, Prime Minister, was attacked this morning whilst proceeding to the office by a disappointed Customs clerk named Hilmi. The assailant rushed at the Minister with a razor and cut his cheek, forehead and right arm. The Minister's driver drew out a revolver and rushed to his assistance and preventer further injury. He wanted to shoot the assailant but the Prime Minister intervened. The Prime Minister is now in hospital and is doing well. The assailant has been arrested.—Reuter.

A SURPRISE.

ITALO-SPANISH TREATY.

LONDON, August 10.

Rome.—The announcement that Italy and Spain have signed a treaty of friendship and arbitration at Madrid has come as complete surprise as negotiations were apparently conducted in the most secret manner. The text of the treaty has not hitherto been published. Fascist newspapers rejoice at the development, extol the essentially peaceful nature of the treaty and emphasize its importance with regard to the Mediterranean.

PRESS OPINION.

The "Tribuna" says that the Treaty guarantees the neutrality of contracting parties. This if France without any provocation attacked Spain, Italy will be obliged to remain neutral.—Reuter.

RUBBER PLANTATIONS IN PHILLIPINES

LONDON, August 10.

Manila.—Extensive American-owned rubber plantations will be facilitated if the legislature enacts a bill submitted to it today empowering predominantly American or Philippine corporations to lease the maximum of nine tracts of 50,000 acres each, for 75 years after which the lease reverts to the Government.

The "native" leaders in addition to the Governor-General favour the enactment of some such legisation, as the acreage restrictions have been one of the most serious impediments to rubber production in the Phillipines.—Reuter's Special.

INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA,

TO GET OLD AGE PENSIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Both the Federal Houses have passed the Bill enabling British Indians who are resident in Australia to obtain invalid old age pensions which are now one sterling per week.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE SINKS.

FIVE PERSONS PERISHED.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Admiralty announces that submarine H29 sank in Devonport basin whilst refitting. The chief engineroom artificer and four civilian workmen are missing.—Reuter.

SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

A mystery surrounds the sinking of H29. Within a few minutes the Commander-in-Chief arrived and took charge. Special equipment was rushed to the quayside to raise the vessel. The submarine had just returned from tests, its hatches were open and the propeller had not stopped. When it came alongside it suddenly tilted and sank within ninety seconds. The basin is comparatively small and pumping operations ought not to occupy many hours.—Reuter.

BODIES OF VICTIMS NOT-RECOVERED

LONDON, August 10.

Bodies of victims in H29 disaster have not still been recovered. Nightlong pumping operations ceased this morning owing to the presence of other vessels in the basin. Two feet of Conning towards is now visible and the submarine is fastened to a wall.—Reuter's Special.

ONE MORE LIFE LOST.

LONDON, August 10.

The Admiralty announces that an additional life was lost in H29 disaster, namely, engine-fitter who was on board the submarine when it sunk must have been killed.—Reuter.

MINER'S APPEAL TO INDIANS.

"SAVE OUR CHILDREN FROM STARVATION."

FIGHTING INDIAN WORKER'S BATTLE ALSO.

CALCUTTA. Aug. 9.

Messrs. Herbert Smith, A. J Cook and the Rt. Hon. Richardson have made through the columns of "Forward" the following appeal to the Indian press and public on behalf of the miners of Great Britain:—

"We appeal to our comrades in India to help us in our great struggle against longer hours and lower wages. For fourteen weeks we have fought the Government and the coal owners who are trying to beat us by starving our women and children. Every little help will cement the solidarity of the workers in the two countries. We shall continue our struggle for justice, and win, not only for ourselves but for all workers, the right of economic security. We are fighting the battle of the workers in India by refusing longer hours in England. Help us to win by sending all the money you can to save our children from starvation."—A. P.

MINERS DRIFTING BACK?

LONDON, Aug. 9.

A hundred more miners have resumed work in Cannock Chase, where 4,512 men are at present working. There are undoubted signs that men are steadily drifting back in South Derbyshire while there has been some resumption in Leicestershire.—Reuter.

HELP FROM AMERICA.

BRITISH DELEGATION BUSY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

New York.—A scheme for raising funds for the British Miners has been worked out at a conference of Mr. Green and Mr. Morrison, President and Secretary respectively, of the Federation of Labour with British Delegation which recently arrived here. Mr. Morrison will act as the treasurer and a campaign will be opened simultaneously in Eastern and Middle Eastern cities. The British Delegation will take charge of the activities in numerous other cities.—Reuter.

"A BOLT FROM THE BLUE."

M. CLEMENCEAU'S LETTER TO MR. COOLIDGE.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Paris.—Government's decision regarding the debts was announced by M. Franklin Bouillon presiding over the Foreign Affairs Committee this morning. Undoubtedly, M. Clemenceau's letter to President Coolidge, which fell like a bolt from the blue has affected the situation. Apparently, it is not a mere coincidence that the letter has been published on the eve of the Ministerial Council, which was to make a definite decision, as regards ratification. M. Bouillon stated that Government did not propose to make any immediate statement regarding the debts to Finance or Foreign Affairs Committees of Chamber which would be free to adopt the proceduro they thought best as regards the consideration of the debts. M. Bouillon expressed the opinion that M. Berenger, Ambassador to America, might not return to Washington at present.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICA UNMOVED.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Plymouth (Vermont.)—When acquainted with M. Clemenceau's letter, President Coolidge declined to comment on it beyond indicating that the United States intended to conduct its relations with France through duly accredited representatives. This is interpreted to mean that negotiations on the French debt will be closed as it had long been made clear that President Coolidge considers that all authority in the matter of debts passed from the American Debt Commission when the latter concluded the negotiations and transmitted the agreements to the Congress for ratification.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Paris.—M. Clemeneceau's letter to President Coolidge has been generally acclaimed by the newspapers here.

The "Figaro" says: The octogenarian who was thought to have withdrawn from the world has returned to the arena and is striving to rescue his beloved France with all the strength at his command.

The "Petit Journal" says: M. Clemenceau's manifesto to the American people is an event of first-rate importance.

"Echo de Paris" says: M. Clemenceau has done well in attempting to end the loathsome flattery of most of the French Ministers in their dealing with Washington.

"Oeuvre" says: It is a noble letter, but it is a pity that M. Clemenceau did not see it fit to tell President Wilson in 1919, what he has now written to President Coolidge.

"L' Avenir" says: The moving epistle will upset all politico-financial combinations.

BY WHAT AUTHORITY.

"Matin," however, says as one of the chief artisans of the bad peace M. Clemenceau should have kept silent or at least talk to Britain as well as America.

The "Humanite" asks by what authority, the hoary tragedian meddles with the settlement on inter-Allied debts.—Reuter's Special.

ASSEMBLY & BENGAL UKASE.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS UPSET.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION OR DEPUTATION?

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

Simla has been watching with anxious interest the manner in which the Local Government behaves in the matter of the ban on Pundit Malaviya. About 18 non-official members of the Assembly including Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Mohamed rakub, Dr. Datta, Mr. Raju and Mr. N.M. Joshi have already arrived here, in connection with the work of the various Committees of the Legislature now in session. They are very much upset over the action of the Bengal Government and have been holding private consultations with a view to find the best means of impressing the universal condemnation of the public on the subject and urging the desirability on the part of Lord Irwin's Government to stop the Bengal Government from still further muddling the issue.

Lord Irwin and his advisers seem to hold the opinion that the ban on Pundit Malaviya is unwise. But, hitherto, prestige has stood in the way of Simla intervening and dictating its view. Non-official members, however, feel that they cannot leave matters where they stand. They are discussing the various alternatives. Till this noon, opinion was general, that the very day the Assembly meets on the 18th August, a motion of adjournment should be moved on the subject. But the Magistrate's order issuing summons against Pundit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje has made the case "sub judiet" and has put difficulty in their way of adopting this device.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Moreover, they feel that even if their idea of moving the Adjournment should be persisted, in the absence of the Swarajists on the 18th, on which date alone the adjournment may be in order it will mean that the motion cannot be carried and therefore the Government cannot be condemned. The only alternative, then will be to talk the matter out without a definite vote. But, rather than take the risk in this matter, they are planning as to some other safer and quicker method to approach the Government and secure an assurance that such a use of section 144 will not be permitted. The obvious course for the moment seems to be for members to form a Deputation and ask for a hearing by Lord Irwin. However, nothing is as yet settled and further developments are keenly awaited.

It is felt in 'non-official circles' that if the Swarajists had been able to come on the 18th, they would have helped the discussion on the Adjournment motion on this subject, or on the subject of the refusal of the passport to Swami Satyadev, who wanted to proceed Overseas for getting his eye sight restored, or any other urgent matter that might in the meanwhile crop up. They are hoping that the Swarajists will try to come a couple of days earlier.

FIGHT FOR NON-OFFICIAL DAY.

There is also a feeling of discontent among them at the non-allotment of any day for the discussion of non-official Bills and they regret in this respect the Viceroy's reply to Pundit Shamlal Nehru, repeating Government's inability to allot any day for the said purpose. The non-official members hope during the session to make a strong representation on the floor of the House for a reconsideration, and basing their hope on past experience, they expect to extract a day for the non-official bills. It is felt, that even if they do not succeed in finishing any bill, they will have the satisfaction of having done their duty, and of not being deprived of their natural right.

BAN ON MR. YAKUB HUSSAIN.

I hear that Maulvi Muhammed Yakub has been unsuccessful in trying to have a discussion in the Assembly on the question of the refusal by the Madras Government to remove the ban on Mr. Yakub Hussain. This matter, Mr. Mohamed Yakub has been told, does not concern the Central Government and therefore, his resolution on the subject is disallowed. This is regrettable for if there is no remedy against the narrow-mindedness of a Local Government by an appeal to the Central Government, the position of the various political leaders who had been to jail and who are now anxious to get into Legislatures will be very difficult. The Government should be made to give up its attitude of surprisals.

M.L.A.S. AND BAN ON MALAVIYAJI.

WILL THERE BE ADJOURNMENT MOTION?

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

About ten non-official members of the Assembly from among those already in Simla met at the instance of Mr. Rangachariar and discussed the position created by the ban on Pandit Malaviya to enter Calcutta and the summons served on him for for disobeying the prohibitory order. They held that it was desirable that some representation should be made urgently to the Central authorities with a view to obtain the redress. The desirability of waiting in deputation on the Viceroy and the question of moving the adjournment of the Assembly on the 18th were also considered; but no decision was arrived at and there will be a

(Continued on next page.)

A COLOSSAL FRAUD.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

"NO DETAILED PLANS."

FRESH ADMISSIONS BY ENGINEERS.

On Tuesday before the witnesses were examined the Chairman made the following statement:—

The Committee are anxious to have the evidence of non-official witnesses who can speak to any facts which come within the terms of reference and the questions which were made public by us at our first sitting.

We have invited the following public bodies to nominate representatives:—

(1) Chamber of Commerce, (2) Indian Merchants' Chamber, (3) Municipal Corporation of Bombay, (4) Bombay Presidency Association, (5) Deccan Sabha and (6) City Improvement Trust. We have already examined officers of the Port Trust and Royal Indian Marine.

We have invited the following gentlemen to give evidence:—

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Messrs. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, E. C. Reid, J. P. Petit, Manu Subedar, F. C. Scowen, S. K. Bole, Joseph Baptista, Ig. D'Monte, D. Rodrigues, C. J. Hansoti, Janmejay Chhabildas, A. N. Surve, K. F. Nariman, M. R. Jayakar, Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalji, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale and Mr. C. N. Wadia. Mr. Lalji Naranji has been nominated by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. In addition to these names we shall welcome any one who can give us any definite information upon any of the questions referred to us.

A DREDGING OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Alexander Chapman Girdwood, Deputy dredging officer, being examined, said he had experience in West Africa of bucket dredging for seven years and 2½ years in Bombay. He was working on the Nile in Egypt. The cutters were working efficiently. The bottom clay was particularly hard.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson: Generally speaking are you satisfied with "Sir George Lloyd" as a dredger?—Yes, it was the best machine that I have come across.

Can you make any suggestion to improve the output?—I can't. It is a puzzle.

How many hours a day were you working last?—16½ hours dredging, including delay in labour.

Sir M. Visweswaraya: How many months in the year is the dredger in Commission?—About 6½ months; we start in October and work to the end of May.

What is the normal working time in a day of 24 hours?—16½ hours.

And on an average how many of these hours are effective?—16 hours.

You don't get 16 hours every day?—We don't always.

Can you put in longer hours than 16½ hours and get more work? What is the objection to arranging three shifts and getting more work?—It is possible.

By how much, do you think the output would be increased if you do so?—I cannot say.

You will get increased output thereby?—Naturally!

Sir F. Hopkinson: Do you think it suitable or desirable?—No, Sir.

Why?—Because you won't get the same output at night.

Mr. S. B. Billimoria: Who recommended you for this job?—No one; I answered an advertisement and was accepted.

"NO EXPERIENCE."

Had you any experience of reclamation in open sea?—No.

You have answered that this is one of the finest dredgers—"Sir George Lloyd." Do you think it is suitable for the material in the Back Bay?—Yes.

Then what do you think the failure is due to?—Extreme length of the pipe line.

Does it interfere with the output?—You get less output.

In what proportion?—I cannot tell you. Your conclusions are based on theories, and not on facts?—Yes.

Have you got nothing to go upon, no data?—No.

Chairman: Your job is to dredge as you get from the bed of the sea and transport it to the site of the reclamation?—Yes.

You are not concerned with the cost?—No.

Continuing, he said Mr. Spiers, his superior, was on leave in Scotland.

Sir Alfred: Have you had any monetary inducement for increased output?—Yes, it was about Rs. 140.

Not very much?—It is considerable for me.

Mr. G. M. O'Rorke, Deputy Civil Engineer Marine Lines and Quarries, Development Department, said his job was mainly to run the quarries, supervise the filling and take it to Marine Lines or to Colaba. He came to Bombay to see to the unloading about twice a week.

Sir F. Hopkinson: What approximate amount of Murum is available for filling?—We have four months supply at the rate of two trains a day of about 2,000 tons.

What are you going to do when the supply is exhausted:—We have a quarry adjoining the present one.

Is there a place where you can get that material?—I think there are possibilities well worth investigation.

Continuing said the witness the supply of concrete blocks at Kandivli was suddenly cut down because the storm water drain was not proceeded with. They had neither cement nor sand there but noly stone and water. They had to get their cement for blocks from Dwarka and rail it from Bombay.

To Sir M. Viswesaraya witness said only after a thorough investigation could they say whether they could increase their output 5 or 6 times.

To Sir M. Visweswaraya, witness said they had to run their ballast trains on the line which had its usual passenger and goods traffic. The line was doubled only so far as Grant Road. The Department had spent about thirty lakhs on the work at Kandivli, and this included the rolling stock and permanent track, etc.

To the Chairman witness said at present they had a certain amount of land at Kandivli which gave murum and which was more or less worked out and they would have to find some other land if they were going to transport more murum to the reclamation site.

A BIG ADVENTURE!

If you are going to increase your rolling stock to make 10 journeys a day it will require 350 waggons and they alone would cost about Rs. 24½ akhs or £170,000?—Yes.

Rather a big undertaking?—Lot of money!

At the end of the time what would the £170,000 waggons be worth?—About one-third to one-half.

To whom will you sell them?—To the railway Companies.

At all events it is a very big undertaking to begin to prospect for a new site for murum excavation and to get all the necessary plant to bring it down rapidly to Bombay?—Yes.

THE DREDGER "KALU."

As regards the dredger "Kalu" she was bought for £75,000?—Yes. we took her on May 20, 1922.

During the time you were in charge, was any information withheld from Sir George Buchannan?—No, not to my knowledge.

Did you estimate on the 25th August 1922 that the Kalu would require an overhaul to the extent of four lakhs.—Yes. The figure was subsequently reduced to Rs. 365,000.

Continuing he said "Kalu" had not done any work for the Directorate on that date; the Development Directorate were debited with £75,000 for her purchase, and before she did any work at all Rs. 365,000 had to be spent on her to put her in working order.

WHO PURCHASED "KALU."

Can you as a business man imagine when the "Kalu" had not passed any test or had no certificate of fitness, what would persuade the authorities to buy her?

The answer could not be heard.

The chairman said they must have the correspondence passed and if there was any one in Bombay who knew of the transaction then he ought to give evidence in the matter.

Mr. Neilson said yesterday that these two dredgers were sold for 8½ lakhs to the Imperial Government and what we want to know is did the Government think that for £75,000 they were getting good value for the money?

The answer could not be heard.

Kalu was with the Imperial Government for about 6 years and the value would depreciate and not appreciate?—But the costs of materials had gone up.

Sir Frederick had asked you about cement blocks at the quarry designed to cover the storm water drains. Is it not a fact that the use of these was either abandoned or curtailed because it was found that the bed of the sea was not suitable?—I have never heard that.

We were definitely told that they were unsuitable for certain kind of rock!—That is so.

When they had actually explored the bed of the sea, or when they were doing it, they found these blocks undesirable?—They were not suitable for sea in certain places.

About how many blocks do you estimate were lying in Kandivli?—1,400.

How much were they worth each?—Rs. 182.

Are they ever going to be used?—Yes, if the reclamation is completed.

So that there are at present 221.000 worth of blocks lying at Kandivli and some of them have been here since 1923?—That is so.

The date is stamped on each one?—Yes.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

As regards the 20 ton crane was that ever employed to lift 20 tons —Not to my knowledge.

The crane was ordered because she was believed to send 10 ton blocks pell-mell into the sea?—Yes.

In point of fact the biggest load which was given to the crane was about 7 ton?—Yes.

The three navvies that we saw cost each about £3.000?—That is about correct.

And the big one cost £9,000?—Yes.

The chairman's further questions elicited

(Continued on page 8.)

"A STRAIGHT HINT."

MANIPULATING THE EXCHANGE.

"STATIST" ON CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The "Times" states that Sir Purshotamdas's able minute dissents on points of cardinal importance. The Manchester Chamber is greatly satisfied and considers the eighteenpence ratio most favourable to Lancashire leading to a revival of its Indian trade. Commenting on this the "Times" says it is to be feared they will be disappointed.

The following is from to-day's "Statist":—It would be idle to pretend that in intervening in April in support of the rupee, Government were not either anticipating the Commission's recommendations or giving the Commission a straight hint as to the rate they should recommend. There seems, indeed, strong ground for belief that had it not been for the Government's action in the open market the Exchange would have sunk to a rate that would probably impel the Commission to recommend old sixteen pence parity. It is highly questionable whether the rupee would not have fallen to sixteen pence if Government had not intervened.

ELEPHANTS RUN AMOK.

SENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Nelson (British Columbia,)—Five of the same fourteen elephants which created panic at Edmonton (Alberta) last week stampeded again because of the barking of a dog. The trainer sustained broken ribs. The elephants plunged through the city and disappeared. The trainers attribute their vagaries to high altitude.—Reuter's Special.

FRANC GROWING WEAK.

NOT AN UNMIXED EVIL.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Paris.—The Franc opened to-day at 160 and closed below 167.

The Franc's drop of seven points is not an unmixed evil for the French traders. Its abrupt fall recently from 240 to 147 threatened havoc to much French business, as contracts had been freely made at the rate of 200. On the other hand, the consumer loudly complains. When prices rose the fall of the franc was held responsible, but now that the Franc has recovered and prices are still very high. The Government has decided to investigate the alleged profiteering.—Reuter's Special.

GERMANY'S REPARATION PAYMENTS

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Paris.—The Agent General for Reparations announces that Germany had paid 93,023,000 gold marks for the second year under the Dawes Scheme ending 31st July, of which France receives 43,393,000 and British Empire 17,416,000, including 15,716000 under Reparation Recovery Act. Since the inception of the Dawes Scheme, the British Empire has received 89,08,42.000 gold marks and France 88,38,20,000.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

Maxico City.—President Calles has issued a decree to regulate oil production in order to prevent the exhaustion of the oil resources by immodera'e exploitation. Thus the maximum production of any well may be fixed by adjusting the valves and then placing the official seal.

Sir Matthew Nathan has been appointed Chairman of the Advisory Rubber Committee in succession to Mr. Stevenson.—Reuter's Special.

Melbourne.—Mr. Cobham has arrived at Camooweal in Queensland.—Reuter.

THE SECRET OF GOOD DIGESTION

Practically all forms of dyspepsia and stomach trouble are due to or accompanied by an abnormal condition known as acidity, which causes fermentation and the formation of gas. Correct this condition and all pain and distress instantly disappear. For this purpose, the best thing known is to take a little "Bisurated" Magnesia. This instantly neutralises the acid, stops the fermentation and formation of gas, and permits painless normal digestion. Get a package of "Bisurated" Magnesia (tablets or powder) from your chemist to-day, and take after eating or whenever pain is felt; you'll be astonished at the results—pain, distress, discomfort, and fullness all gone as if by magic. Nothing else relieves as quickly and surely as "Bisurated" Magnesia, and for this reason sufferers from indigestion should never be without it. When buying, see the registered trade marks "Bisurated" and "Bismag" on the wrapper.

A COLOSSAL FRAUD.

(Continued from page 7.)

information from the witness to the effect that it would have been cheaper to purchase three crane say ten tons each than one of large capacity. To bring considerably more material, they would have to spent a considerable sum of money on waggons and it would dislocate the Goods passenger traffic on the railway.

To Sir Frederick Hopkinson:

Sir George Buchannan gave the cost of 75 lakhs and then increased it to 225 lakhs. Where would a contractor be if a contractor had worked liked that?—He would have been bankrupt.

Witness was for about 2½ months in London in 1920 and he had nothing to do with the scheme working before that. He spent the time working with Sir George Buchannan, and later the latter told him that he had received a letter from Mr. Lewis for starting work on the scheme. Mr. Lewis was the Chief Engineer.

You had about five weeks to prepare the list of plans and get in prices?—Yes.

Was that all the information available for starting the work?—I can not remember any other.

NO DETAILED PLANS.

Were there any detailed plans of for instance, storm water drains?—None at all.

You spent 2½ months in making preparations and then came out here?—Yes, I arrived here on the Christmas day.

A hundred trucks were purchased afterwards?—Yes.

They gave about £600 each?—Something less than £500 each.

There was no proper scheme for doing the work so that they found it necessary practicaly to double the plant afterward?—Yes.

The same thing applies to a lot of extra plant?—Yes.

Was there no estimate of the quantity of cement required in the sea-wall?—No.

No allowance had been made for cross-walls?—No.

It would have been impossible to carry on the work without cross-walls?—Yes.

Do you think the estimate of Rs. 367 lakhs anywhere near the actual cost —I don't think now it was.

What do you think is a reasonable variation in the estimate between September and a few months after?—It should not be more than 20 per cent.

In fact information was not available and it was impossible for any reasonable person to make up a reasonable estimate in 1919?—No.

Do you think an Engineer's reputation would suffer if he gave an estimate for a work like this which has doubled in a year?—It would.

Suffer grievously and very badly?—Right, you are.

No suggestion of margin was made by Sir George Buchannan?—No.

He said that the cost would be Rs. 367 lakhs?—Yes,

You told Sir Frederick that the estimate should be correct between 10 to 20 per cent:—Yes.

In September 1919 and succeeding months were not prices very fluctuating?—Very fluctuating.

And does your answer mean that in normal times a man should estimate within 10 per cent?—Yes.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

There are two words in the Indian language which are very common and which everyone understands, one is "kutcha" and the other "pukka". They are used in different senses. "Kutcha" means incomplete. shoddy. hasty, bad and ill-considered. All these senses are used. "Pukka" is used in the sense of complete, good, careful, well-considered. will done and reliable. Was the estimate of plant decided by Meek and Buchanna's office "kutcha" or "pukka"?—"Pukka".

What?—It was as good as you would do in the circumstances.

As regards the plant you would know what plant you require and what was the difficulty in Buchannan's office in estimating exactly the plant required? Have you had any proper outline and specification?—There was no proper outline.

Was the plan in Sir G. Buchannan's office "pukka" or "katcha"?—I now think it was "kutcha."

Chairman:—That is all, thank you!

Mr. William Henry Thomas, Executive Engineer Projects was then examined.

To Sir Frederick Hopkinson:

Witness stated that when the scheme was started he had to prepare plans for all subsidiary works and minor parts which required investigation and not only of the Back Bay Reclamation. He was at present empolyed in designing new works which did not exist. He had been in the department since March 1921.

So that you were in the position before the work started?—I was there since the preliminary work started in 1921.

The work at Colaba had well begun?—The work started in October 1921 after I had been six months.

Were you in charge of the construction of the wall?—No. I am in charge of the whole work now going on and the storm water drains.

Continuing he said Kalu was purchased for working independently for the Colaba Reclamation, but that work was not carried out, and the witness was heard to say that it was on account of the difficulty found in disposing of the land in the city.

Why was not the storm water drained planned —It was overlooked.

And that tied up the dredger for about 18 months?—Yes.

The Chairman: All storm water drains had been overlooked?—Yes.

To Sir M. Visweswaraya: These cross drains are intended as cross dams for filling?—Partially so.

You say that out of the five pipe lines two were abandoned because they would have to be taken through the busy parts of the city?—Yes.The third one also is now practically abandoned.

The dredger "Sir George Lloyd" never pumped into block No. 1?—No, because the distance was great.

Kalu and Jinga are intended for blocks Nos. 1 and 2?—Yes.

By what means do you intend to fill in No. 3?—From the Back Bay. Were you connected with the original estimates?—Yes.

If no expenses were incurred on the dredgers, dry filling would have been cheap. er?—Yes.

You are reclaiming 1145 acres here and you have many times that land in the Salsette, and if you want more you can go to Thana side?—Yes.

—I started after five years' experience; then Thana you could have finished it for about 400 lakhs?—Yes.

TROUBLE DUE TO FAILURE IN DREDGING.

All the trouble is due to the failure in dredging?—Yes.

Does not dredging with Kalu cost as much as bringing murum by rail?—Yes.

Then where is the necessity for dredging?—For expediting the work and finishing soon.

Now that the Kalu has been purchased and in use, you want to make some use of it?—Yes, if it can be done.

To Mr. S. B. Billimoria:

Who recommended you for the appointment?—The appointment was advertised and there were 40 or 50 applications.

Had you any previous experience of reclamation?—No.

What was your experience as an engineer?—I started after five years experience; then I attended a technical course for three years in London, after which I joined a firm in London as chief assistant when the war broke out and I was in war service as a Royal Engineer.

The witness then said he had experience in Salonica, etc.

Was the storm water drain not taken into consideration when Sir George Buchannan's estimate of 367 lakhs was made?—I think there was some allowance made in it.

Did you see his estimates?—I have seen his estimates.

Did you see any allowance made for storm water drains?—Yes, there was for sewers and drains etc.

It did not mean storm water drains particularly?—No.

What difference does it make?—There are about nine drains and they cost about 26 lakhs.

How many drains do you require?—One drain for each block. If such an important item as storm water drains was not provided for in working an estimate of 367 lakhs, it would be detective?—Yes, if the item is not provided for.

As an engineer can you tell us why this was not provided for?—No, I can not.

Why was it overlooked so long?—The design for the storm water drain was commended here about July 1921.

Before the dredger was ordered, were no preparations made for the arrival of the dredger, so that it could work on its arrival?—No work on storm water drain was done.

Continuing the witness said that the programme of work was to build 3,000 feet of sea wall each season.

It was only a slip-shod method of work?—as far as we were concerned there was a definite programme of work.

Who made it here?—Mr. Lewis.

Was it made under Sir G. Buchanan's instructions?—I do not know.

WAS THE DEPARTMENT SLEEPING?

Before July 1921 the department was sleeping?—It was quite possible it was in the Chief Engineer's mind before that.

Would dry filling as a commercial proposition be sound for such a large area as 1145 acres?—It would depend on the rate at which dry filling was carried on.

How long would it take?—It would take 10 to 15 years.

From your experience you know that wet filling is more expeditious and cheaper than dry filling?—Yes, in the present case.

Would you not commit yourself to the statement that dry filling is more costly than wet filling if other engineers hold it is so? You do not agree?—No.

Where would you get materials from?—From Salsette.

Without obstructing the Railway Traffic?—Without obstructing the traffic by getting six trains.

How long would it take you to fill this if you brought six trains daily?—About 13 years.

Would you give us an estimate of that?—No.

At the rate of 1.8 rupees per cubic yard, without taking into consideration the interest?—No.

Do you think if you took interest into account, it would be a commercial proposition?—Whether commercially sound or not, it depends upon the land value at the end of 15 years.

You have no experience of land values?—No.

To Sir Frederick:

The filling in of block No. 7 was not yet sanctioned, because the bund was not complete.

How much material is required for filling in block No. 7?—One hundred thousand tons.

That is about 50 days work?—Yes.

This finished the examination of the witness.

The Chairman then announced that the Committee would examine on Thursday, Sir Leslie Hudson.

The Committee would meet again on Thursday [illegible]

PANDIT MALAVIYA IN C. P.

OPENS HIS ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

BILASPUR, August 10.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had a most enthusiastic reception on his arrival at Bilaspur from Calcutta. The Municipal Committee and the District Council jointly presented him with an address eulogising his services to the country.

Addressing a well attended public meeting he said that the object of his visit to the Central Provinces was to study the political conditions there and persuade the public men there to a little thought over the work of the Swarajists. He expressed the opinion that the C. P. Legislative Council, where the Swarajists had an overwhelming majority had betrayed the popular interests committed to their charge by the electorate. In his opinion their illogical, inconsistent and undulating programme required complete amendment. He said that the land revenue settlement and other private bills, which were admittedly of great benefit to the people, were all rejected as the result of their obstructive tactics. He advised the people to elect in the forthcoming elections, representatives whose objective was the functioning of the Councils to the best advantage of the people and resisting the Government when resistance was necessary. Acceptance of office, was in his opinion, a question of secondary importance as long as they served their electors in other respects.—A. P.

PANDIT M. NEHRU BACK TO BAR,

TO APPEAR IN BHINGJA ESTATES CASE

DELHI, August 10.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, according to the "Hindustan Times", will appear in the Bhingja Estates Case, which comes before the Oudh Chief Court on August 11.—Free Press.

ASSEMBLY & BENGAL ABKARI

(Continued from previous page.)

further discussion to-morrow. Those who took part in to-day's conversations felt that the possibility of Swarajists' absence from the Assembly except for the Currency Report debate might be a weak factor in moving the adjournment of the Assembly.

BAR COUNCIL BILL.

The Select Committee on the Bar Council Bill met to-day with Mr. Rangachariar in the chair and considered a number of clauses. It is hoped that the Committee will conclude its labours in three days.—A. P.

RESOLUTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

Resolutions have been ballotted for discussion in the Assembly on the 24th August Mr. Rama Aiyengar has drawn the first place for his resolution asking Government to announce its tentative conclusions on the Taxation Inquiry Committee's report before asking the Assembly to discuss it or he will move for the retention of the Rameswaram Railway Station.

Mr. Murtaza and Mr. Neogy have both drawn resolutions urging the abandonment of the Andamans as a penal settlement, the return of Moplah and other prisoners to India and free colonization of the Island.

Mr. Muhamad Yakub comes next with his proposal urging legislation to regulate performance of religious festivals and rites by various communities in India.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru has drawn a resolution urging the reorganisation of Provincial Judicial Services.

SUPREME COURT.

Sir Harisingh Gour has drawn the sixth ballot for his resolution recommending the establishment of a Supreme Court in India.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik stands seventh with a resolution asking that the representation of the Bombay landlords on the Legislative Assembly should be continued.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt drew the last ballot for his resolution urging legislative effect being given to the decisions arrived at by the Unity Conference or his resolution urging the abolition of communal representation in the Legislatures and local bodies.

The Select Committee on the Bar Council met to-day but for want of a quorum adjourned till to-morrow.

The Standing Finance Committee meets to-morrow.—A. P.

DEFEAT BUREAUCRATIC MACHINATIONS.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 10.

"The Indian Daily Telegraph" appeals to the Swaraj Party to let its members attend the forthcoming session of the Assembly only for those days which are allotted for the currency measures. The paper urges that "bureaucratic machinations" should be defeated as they obviously intend to rush through the measures "behind the back of the Opposition."

The Swarajists should not miss a golden opportunity to put Government in the wrong and incidently write the epitaph of the reforms on the eve of the forthcoming general elections."—A. P.

Sir Hugh Stephenson and Lady Stephenson left Decca on August 9, for Feni and Chittagong, visiting Sirajdigha en route.—A. P.

Sir John Kerr accompanied by Lady Kerr and party arrived at Silchar on Aug. 9.—A. P.

OUTRAGE AT ROHTAK.

MR. TEKCHAND, M.L.C. ASSASSINATED.

A DASTARDLY CRIME

DELHI. Aug. 10.

A message from Rohtak says: Mr. Tekchand, member of the Punjab Legislative Council, was assassinated in broad daylight on Monday.—Free Press.

MYSTERY ABOUT MURDER.

SIMLA, August 10.

Mr. Chowdhri Tok Ram, a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, a report of whose murder has reached here from Rohtak was an influential Jat. Apparently there were considerable disputes in his territory; for it may be recalled that last June when the Punjab Council was in session there was a warrant of arrest issued against him by the Magistrate at Rohtak to ensure his presence as a witness at a murder trial. Mr. Chowthri Tek Ram on learning of this warrant asked the President's protection during the Council session, but on the President informing him that he could protect him only in the premises of the Chamber Mr. Tek Ram at once proceeded to his home.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE

WEAVERS RESUME WORK.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 10.

The weavers of the Madhubhai Mill who were on strike yesterday, resumed work this morning. Their leaders saw the Agent of the mill, Sir Chinubha, last evening and he promised to look into their grievances if they resumed work.—A. P.

Correction:—In message on this subject sent last night, read second sentence as follows:—"The strikers complain of the fines levied on account of damaged cloth and for other reasons. They allege the fines are excessive."

SHOCKING RAILWAY TRAGEDY.

MOTHER DIES AND DAUGHTER INJURED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

A story reached Calcutta to-day, of an unfortunate incident that took place at a station near Burdwan on Saturday. It is reported that two women, mother and daughter, travelled by a down train in an inter-class compartment without tickets. and that before the train reached Burdwan they were asked for their tickets. Subsequently, the mother is alleged to have been pushed with the result that she slipped and fell down. The daughter seeing her mother's plight jumped down apparently for her rescue, but she too was injured. Both the women were removed to hospital, where the mother died.—A. P.

AT LAST.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' RIGHTS RECOGNISED.

RANGOON, August, 10.

The Government of Burma having been pleased to allot two of the four appointments for the representation of Non-European mercantile interests on the board of the Rangoon Port Trust to the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce. Mr. A. Chandoo (Scindhia Steam Navigation Company Ltd.) and Mr. Ranchhoddas H. Gandhi (Messrs. V. Gulabhdas and Company) have been returned by the Chamber to serve on the Board. This is the first time in the history of the Rangoon Port Trust that Indian interests are granted representation on its board.—A. P.

CONVERSION TO HINDUISM,

SUMMONS AGAINST SHRADHANANDJI.

DELHI, August 10.

Summons has been issued against Swami Shradanand and other Hindu leaders in connection with the conversion of a Sindhi Muslim woman, now named Shanti Devi, who was recently examined in Court as to why she embraced Hinduism. The case will be heard on Friday next.—Free Press.

ARMY CONTRACTOR'S DEPUTATION TO C-IN-C.

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

It is understood that a deputation of Army contractors headed by Sir Ebrahim Sait will wait on the Commander-in-Chief on Thursday, the 12th instant.—A. P.

Two villagers have been arrested in Delhi on a charge of purchasing a woman for Rs. 20. The woman has also been taken in custody.—Free Press.

It is understood that the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will take place on the 25th instant.—A.P.

ALIPORE JAIL MURDER APPEAL

FIVE APPELLANTS ACQUITTED

DEATH SENTENCE ON ONE CONFIRMED

CALCUTTA, Aug 9.

STRICTURES ON POLICE.

Mr. Justice Mookerjee in delivering judgment in the Alipore Jail murder case referred to the preliminary objection taken by the defence questioning the legality of the Special Tribunal to try this case. His Lordship overruled the objection remarking that the Special Tribunal was formed for a speedy trial under the special law and if the formation of the tribunal was held illegal the object of the law would be frustrated.

After stating the facts of the case and the discrepancies in the evidence. his lordship referred to the argument of the Advocate General that all the accused were in the conspiracy and hence all took part in the act and all were equally guilty. Considering all the circumstances in connection with this assertion his lordship observed that the circumstance and the evidence were not sufficient to draw such an inference.

WRONG PROCEDURE.

His lordship adversely and strongly criticised the procedure followed by the Calcutta Police in recording the first information report. The first information report was given by the jailor and not by the warder who was present on the scene of the occurrence. The police used the form given in the Criminal Procedure Code, but did not follow the procedure laid down in that code. Some important information was not included in the first information report and the defence commented that it was intentionally done as the prosecution wanted to develop the case later on. His lordship held that this comment was legitimate and so long as law was not complied with the procedure adopted by the police ought to be condemned and the officer responsible must give an explanation.

"REVOLTS" IN RUSSIA.

ALLEGED "EXCITEMENT" AND "UNEASINESS" IN MOSCOW.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Riga.—Despite official denials from Moscow that there have been any disorders, travellers from Moscow report that there is decided excitement and uneasiness in Kremlin circles owing to disorders in the Red Army consequent to the dismissal of Lashevich from the post of Deputy Commissar of War and his expulsion from the Communist Party simultaneously with that of Zinoviev.

Lashevich and Trotsky are close friends and both are very popular in the army, and therefore Stalin and his followers are unable to act rigorously. Hence, an electrical atmosphere prevails.

His friends criticise Stalin for failing to come to terms with the Opposition. Hence the postponement from autumn till the spring of 1927 of the Congress of Soviet Republics and Soviet elections owing to the fear of an absolute split in his party has been rendered necessary.—Reuter.

MOSCOW AMUSED AT AMERICAN YARN

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Moscow.—Reports from America that Stalin has been assassinated have caused much amusement, and are declared to be baseless. —Reuter.

AKOLA'S PROTEST.

AKOLA, Aug. 10.

A crowded public meeting held under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur R. V. Mahajani on the 9th instant passed a resolution protesting against the orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. issued against Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje by the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. The resolution also demanded an immediate withdrawal of the orders and congratulated the two leaders for valiantly vindicating the liberty of speech and action A clause thanking the Government for having not taken any action against Pandit Malaviya's entering Calcutta in spite of the order was deleted after a hot and prolonged discussion.—Free Press.

CONGRESS SECRETARY'S TOUR.

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, left by this evening's mail train for Bombay, where he will meet his Maharashtra friends and discuss with them the question of selecting the remaining candidates for the forthcoming elections. He will then proceed to Guzarat, arrive at Allahabad on 16th or 17th. He will leave Allahabad on 18th for Simla.

INDIAN NATIONAL UNION.

In consequence of information since received from Pandit Motilal Nehru the meeting to consider the formation of the proposed National Union will not take place on the 19th, being postponed to a date to be announced later.—A. P.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION.

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

Those who have been following the history of economic exploitation of this land by the British Imperialism will not find any element of surprise in the most recent step taken by the same Imperialism in this same direction. This exploitation began since the time when the East India Company, in order to kill Indian arts and handicrafts which were at that time not only competing with English manufactures but were able to place their products in European markets, and through succeeding years, has maintained the same policy though in different forms to suit different times. Whether it was the levying of heavy duties on Indian imports into England or the particularly cruel policy adopted towards Indian weavers or the free imports allowed of foreign goods in later years or the iniquitous Excise Duty levied upon the Indian mill products or the deliberately unjust and unfair currency policy adopted since 1893 onwards—throughout all these different stages the British policy towards India has remained the same, viz., that of bare faced and shameless exploitation of this country for furthering the interests of England and the British Empire. The way in which the last Royal Currency Commission was composed did not leave any ground for hope that there would be any change in the policy pursued by England towards this country with regard to her financial matters. The publication of its report has, unfortunately, confirmed the worst fears and suspicions of the Indian people. It is a summary rejection of practically every demand made by the public and the public institutions and the representatives of the public in the Indian Legislature and granting of everything which was demanded by the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce which, as I have always said, are the whip-masters of the Government of India. The fourth of August was the date on which the world war began for purposes of liberalising mankind, pace Lloyd George and others. Just as those promises proved treacherous and have all been broken, all the hopes of the people of India have been dashed to the ground on this fourth of August when the most recent injustice, and most glaring too, has been perpetrated upon the people of this country and upon their trade, industry and agriculture by the Government which has got the effrontery to call itself 'the trustee' of their interests.

STABILISATION OF THE RUPEE AT 1S., 6D.

The crux of the whole problem was 1s 6d or 1s. 4d. the rate at which the Rupee had to be stabilised. It was not so much the stabilisation of the exchange that was demanded by the Indian public as the fixing of the ratio between the Rupee and gold, which would make the exchange free and automatic and not leave it at the mercy and the manipulations of the financial gods of Simla. Practically every Indian publicist and every Indian public organisation had said that 1s. 6d. exchange would ruin India's trade and industries and be a heavy burden to Indian agriculture. Notwithstanding this the Currency Commission has recommended the stabilisation of the exchange at 1s. 6d., giving thus a direct bounty to foreign manufactures and causing Indian agriculturists, Indian manufacturers and Indian exporters an annual loss running into crores and crores of rupees. The results in fact of all these recommendations of the Commission are disastrous in the extreme and yet the Anglo-Indian papers have the effrontery to write that the recommendation with regard to 1s. 6d. has met with general approval. Mr. B.F. Madon does not overstate the case at all when he says that "any Government that discards the interests of more than 200 million poor indebted agriculturists of India, for the sake of a paltry million of interest-devouring greedy 'sahukars' deserves to be condemned on the face of it." It is not only these 'sahukars' but it is the interests of importers to which the Government has looked to and Mr. Madon may well ask: "Should any civilized Government sacrifice the interests of 300 million producers—who export about Rs. 380 crores of goods collectively—in order that foreign importers may be benefited?" The last shred, however, of hypocrisy which was veiled in the real intentions and policy of the Government has been now thrown off and the whole policy has been seen in its frankly brutal aspect. It is not Indian trade for which the Government cares, it is not the interest of the agriculturists for which it cares, it is not Indian industries for which it cares, but it cares for the interests of foreign manufacturers and foreign countries. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has indited a strong minute against this proposed recommendation and well observed that "a change to 1s. 6d. hits a large bulk of the debtor class to the benefit of creditor class", and that "any tampering with the standard of value is bound to have serious political effects in India and to cause distress to its currency system and the financial administration of the country." The interpellation by Sir Wardlaw-Milne in the House of Commons and the reply to it prepared the country for the autocratic action the Government has taken in accepting the recommendation of the Currency Commission with regard to 1s. 6d. without placing the issues before the Indian Legislature.

GOLD STANDARD.

The "Times of India" gloatingly asserts that the fears of all the Indian publicists that the Commission would not declare in favour of a gold standard are belied. If the standard and the system which have been approved by the Currency Commission can be said to be that gold standard which the Indian people were asking for, the "Times of India" is welcome to that hallucination. It is not a real gold standard which is given by the Currency Commission, but a mere shadow of it. It is true that the Currency authority is given powers to buy and sell gold bullion, but then gold coins are altogether excluded to such an extent that a proposal is seriously made to declare by statute that the sovereign and half-sovereign shall no longer be considered legal tender. The whole emphasis is placed in fact upon paper currency and silver rupees. All the future currency notes will not be convertible into silver as was the case up to this time. The gold currency is finally taken away even from the realm of practical politics and the Indian people are asked to be satisfied with the mere hash of a gold standard, not in the interests of this country, but, forsooth, in the interests of British people and other foreign countries. The Commission write that both the Governor of the Bank of England and the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York view the proposal of a gold currency with alarm on the ground that it will retard the progress of monetary reconstruction in Europe. Does this mean that the interests of reconstruction in Europe are to over-ride the genuine interests and the genuine demands of this country? The Commission has also observed that the attempt to introduce the gold currency could only be accomplished at the cost of insecurity to those countries which have restored their monetary standards and at the risk of delay to those countries which are now seeking with reasonable promise to do so and that this uncertainty and delay are likely to produce higher interest rate, business disturbance and economic depression, etc. In short, what the Commission has looked to in all their recommendations and suggestions is the effects which these may have upon the European countries rather than on this country. Was it to be expected under the circumstances that their recommendations would at all be favourable to India and Indian people? The Government of India will introduce legislation bearing on the different proposals of the Commission at the forthcoming session of the Assembly and it now rests with the Legislature to throw away all these proposals thereby at least showing what the Indian public opinion thinks of the report of the Currency Commission and the action of the Government on the same.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The important work of the Special Tariff Board for enquiring into the condition of the cotton textile industry has already begun and their proceedings will be followed with keen interest specially in the Bombay Presidency. A note of warning, however, needs to be sounded in one respect. Too much emphasis has been laid by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association on the Japanese competition and an impression is created that the mill industry has to fear competition only from Japan. This is not the real situation. There is competition from Japan, but it must not be forgotten that while Japan supplies about 8 per cent. of India's total requirements of piece-goods Great Britain supplies 82 per cent. of her total requirements. The main enemy in fact of the Indian textile industry was and is Great Britain and in the hurry to prove the case against Japan the case against Great Britain must not be lost sight of. It is a sign of the times, and a good sign too, that the mill-owners who were originally fighting shy of even mentioning the exchange problem in their despatches have now recognised the very important position the question of exchange occupies with regard to the problem of the depression of their industry. Even with regard to this, however, they cannot claim protection only against Japan, for if the Japanese exchange had depreciated much to the disadvantage of this country the rupee exchange had appreciated much to the disadvantage of this country and the advantage of Manchester. While the Japanese exchange, on the other hand, is improving and going nearer the parity to the advantage of this country the recent recommendation of the Royal Currency Commission and the acceptance by the Government of India of that recommendation has permanently fixed the Indian exchange at 1s. 6d., which means a clear 12½ per cent. bonus or bounty whatever you choose to call it to British manufacturers. If therefore there is the demand for increasing import duties against Japanese piece-goods there is still more justification for asking for an increase of 12½ per cent. in the import duties against imports from Lancashire. It must not also be forgotten that by asking for protection only against Japan the mill-owners will be going against the practically unanimous opinion in this country against Imperial preference, an opinion which was backed up by no less an authority than Lord Curzon himself. If this demand for protection against Japan only is put forward and accepted by the Government it will be the thin end of the wedge for the introduction of wholesale Imperial preference with regard to the trade of this country. The trade and industries of this country are already at the mercy of the trade and interests of the British Empire and by having a policy of Imperial preference this present condition will be merely accentuated with no advantage to this land, but only with the result of making it still more dependent upon the whims and caprices of British manufacturers and Bankers. Whatever policy is therefore recommended, whatever suggestions are made by the mill-owners, they must steer clear of any suggestion smacking of Imperial preference. There is no doubt that even if the Tariff Board accepts such a principle there will be no hope of getting such a proposal passed through the Indian Legislature.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

I have several times referred in these columns to the particularly step-motherly treatment the Government of Bombay has been giving to the Department of Industries. I have shown how it was the Secretariat's spite against the Council for practically dispensing with an English Director of Industries that the whole Department was disbanded. And even when afterwards through the pressure brought by the Council, and perhaps to some extent by Mr. Jadhav, the Department was restored this revival has continued to be a huge joke. The revived Department consists only of the Director of Industries, viz., Mr. Bharucha, and one or two clerks, the object evidently of the Secretariat being to make the whole show a ridiculous affair. The Government have again shown their disfavour towards the Department and particularly towards the Director of Industries by the way in which they have constituted the personnel of a Committee appointed by them to consider the future development of the Department. As a matter of course, the Director of Industries should have been the Chairman of this Committee, or at least a member or the Secretary. Instead of this being the case the Director of Industries has been religiously kept out and Mr. C.G. Freke, a Civilian of course, is appointed as the Chairman of this Committee. An effort is thus made to bring back the Department again under the control of an English civilian. It is very likely that this Committee which is at present merely a provisional Committee to advise regarding the development of the Department may be converted into a permanent Advisory Committee to the Department of Industries. In that case an effort will be made to have an English civilian as the Chairman throwing over-board an Indian Director of Industries. Wherever there are Advisory Committees in different Provinces, Directors of Industries are always the Chairmen of these Advisory Committees and even in this Presidency Mr. Bell was Chairman of the Advisory Committee when he was Director of Industries. One wonders how far the prejudices of the Secretariat are able to influence the policy of the Government even though this policy may be affecting Transferred Departments, with regard to which Ministers are said to have a controlling voice!

INDUSTRIES OF THE PRESIDENCY.

PRINTING PRESSES.

(BY SAGITTARIUS.)

The problem of illiteracy is very big in India. To combat it, education must be made cheap and compulsory; and the printing presses are a medium to publish books—thus spreading knowledge everywhere. Apart from the importance of printing as an art, this view of spreading education is in itself sufficient to convince one of the necessity and value of printing presses.

FIELD FOR WORK.

In our Presidency, there were only 697 printing presses—big and small employing in all about 6,000 workmen according to the figures of 1921. The number of newspapers and periodicals published in this Presidency was 969. That shows how conjested is the press work. Besides the presses everywhere are seen to be overworked. These things clearly go to show that it is in this industry alone that overcrowding has not affected nor is it likely that it should do so.

CHIEF CENTRES OF PRINTING.

Bombay claims to be the greatest and perhaps the only seat of English printing of really high class character. Marathi and Gujarati printing, is also done there, but Poona would beat down Bombay for the former language both in quality and in cost. Ahmedabad is likely to prove a sound rival of Bombay in Gujarati printing. But for the English and other high grade printing of blocks etc., Bombay would keep up the firm position of the 1st number. So the chief presses are distributed over few big cities.

NEWSPAPERS.

The present position of the printing presses is due to the necessity felt by the public for newspapers. As a natural result of competition and party rivalries in politics, many newspapers often spring up and it is in this branch of printing alone that competition has helped to better the quality, to lower the price and at the same time to increase the efficiency of printing in general. Bombay newspapers are mainly responsible for this change for the better. English printing has undergone radical changes in Europe and in America and the new improvements could be easily imported into India. That is why English newspapers and English printing are making progress with a fast stride.

VERNACULAR PRINTING.

Printing has now spread even to the oldest of the dialects; but the chief difficulty is not yet removed. Unlike English composing vernacular composing is very troublesome and it has made no progress worth mention during the last quarter of a century. Ignorant people who are familiar with the alphabets take to this art and our educated class thrown out of Government service does not think it worth-while to take to this art. For this reason, proof-reading and correcting has become a regular bother and the "printer's devils" are so very comon. Under these conditions, it is but probable that no progress has been made. A step forward is only likely when the intelligent class which wishes to monopolise clerkships—or the 'white collared profession' takes in hand this important art and industry and uses his brains to improve the methods.

PROCESS WORK.

The important branch of printing is the process work or the preparation of photo-zinco blocks. Until recent years there was no provision for the manufacture of such blocks for picture printing in the Presidency. Even to-day Madras and Calcutta are far ahead of Bombay in this respect. In fact these two presidency towns have made a good progress in this industry. The system of taking photographs of deeds registered in the Government offices for duplicating has in a way given an impetus to this important branch. Educated men in science and in fine arts are needed for this. The process studio is not a matter of small capital. It requires a big outlay as compared with the ordinary printing press and more skilled workers.

LITHOGRAPHY.

This branch is the oldest—for from this process the present typography has developed. Our litho-presses are busy with poster printing and art colour pictures. Poona takes the credit of starting and yet working the Chitrashala press and the lithopress near Karla was a speciality of this presidency. Now many similar litho-workers have started independent concerns. But the only drawback is that we are having a good quantity without any consideration for quality. In fact, quality seems to be sacrificed to increase quantity. Fine German colour-pictures still pour in by thousands into this country—simply for their superior quality.

THE SOLUTION.

The fact that we have made no real progress in this branch of art and industry cannot be ignored. The only reason for this stagnant position is that no real effort has been made. It is a curious fact there is no school in the country to impart instruction or to train up candidates in this art. Those who now work or control the industry were thrown in it and have grasped what little they could by mere chance. In the absence of any such school to train up apprentices, what hopes are there for the good of the industry? One must make it a life study to master any art and thus is one in a position to better the position or to suggest any improvements.

So if the Press-owners' Associations make it a point to conduct a school of printing to train up workers, they would themselves get better workmen and what is more important is that they would open a new field for the unemployed people of the country.

TURKISH COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS.

"VALONEA."

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, July 22.

Tannin is an astringent vegetable substance, of great use in the process of tanning leather, and largely found in oak-bark and in gall-nuts. One of the highest tannin-containing materials is that known as "Valonea", the acorn product of the particular kind of oak called "avelanedes" and indigenous to Asia Minor.

A report of the British Government "Department of Overseas Trade" for the year 1919 (1920) states:—"All valonea until the commencement of the war was absolutely in the hands of one British firm. The acorns collected from the interior were shipped from Smyrna, where there was a factory which had been put up two or three years previously by this British firm for extracting the chemical substances and discarding the useless kernel, which only added to the weight and therefore increased the freight charges. This extract was known as Valex. During the war the factory was taken over by the Turkish local authorities and a forced sale ensued."

In the report for 1921 (published 1922) the D. O. T. publication says:—"The crop, which averaged during the last years before the war about 1,200,000 quintals fell in 1921 to only about 400,000 quintals and this year's (1922) present stocks in Australia are estimated at 300,000 quintals. (The "kantar" (or "quintal") is an approximation to the "hundred-weight"; to be precise, it is 124.36 lbs., or 56.45 kgs.) This is due to the general unrest, the lack of labour and transport, and to the industrial conditions in Germany and Russia and the old Austrian kingdoms, which no longer form a market for this commodity. Furthermore, tanners (especially those of England) got accustomed, during the war to the use of more rapid processes and in many cases modified their plant for the purpose. This year the United States, which previous to 1907 imported no valonea, is by far the largest consumer."

Now, in 1926, comes the excellent brochure No. 2, of the "Organising Committee of the Turkish Floating Exhibition", to give particulars of the subsequent position of valonea. It says:—

"It is difficult to estimate the crop with any degree of exactitude. It is question of labour; and, in years when the latter is busy with more remunerative work, the valonea crop suffers. One might, however, take a fair mean at from 50 to 70 million kilograms per annum. Of course there are years when this mean is much exceeded. . . . Turkey herself uses very little valonea (about 5 million kilos per annum) so that practically the whole of the production is exported; and therefore valonea gives rise to an intense commercial traffic. The following are the figures for 1923." Then follow figures showing destinations:—

The total exported product of 1923 was 24 million kgs. odd, to which must be added the estimated 5 million kgs. used internally. The grand total for 1923 would thus be over 29½ million kgs. It would appear that the post-war decline has, even as early as 1923, been remedied and an upward tendency entered on, as may be judged by a comparison of above various sources of information:—

Last years before war 67,740,000 kgs.
1921 22,580.000 kgs.
1922 16,935,000 kgs.
1923 29,682,240 kgs.

THE USE OF VALONEA.

This exclusively Turkish material has a special use in the tanning industry. It has been most employed in the special treatment of skins requiring to be particularly soft and pliable. It is used for preparing lamb-skins for babies' shoes and for high-quality gloves. There are two varieties, Dardanelles and Smyrna, the latter having several sub-classifications. The Dardanelles variety is very fine, but Smyrna is the larger export market. The countries buying most of the product were, in 1923, as follows:—

United States 7,586,386 kgs.
Great Britain 4,344,690 kgs.
Italy 3,164,176 kgs.
Germany 2,928,426 kgs.
Russia 2,182,885 kgs.
All other countries taking less than a million kgs.

REVIVAL.

It is worth noting that the efforts of English tanners to instal "more rapid processes" have now been replaced by a return to the old methods. Also that the most progressive industrial nation, America, employs nearly twice as much of the old reliable conservative material as does England. Austria and Hungary no longer appear as effective consumers, but Germany and Russia have recovered to an extent that must distress some prophets of woe. Their combined purchases largely exceed that of Britain, once the sole distributor of valonea.

HARVEST.

The "fruits" of the Anatolian oaks are glands, and consist of a socket in which the nut lies half hidden; this socket is large, dry, and difficult to break. It is covered with little spikes, called "trillos." The sockets are called "Salomee." It is the Salomee that is most sought after, because it contains a higher percentage of tannin. The picking of valonea takes place towards the autumn when the acorn is not quite separated from the socket. At the port of shipment the separation is effected, and sorting for size and quality is carried out.

Business is generally dealt with on a basis of so much per cent. of nut and so much of "trillos"—the little spikes which cover the socket and which are separated during the handling. Sometimes the "trillos" are sold separately. The price will vary, ranging from 5 to 7½ pts. per kilogramme f.o.b. in 1923.

At 835 paper piastres to the £ sterling this would be from £5-15-0 to £8-12-0 per ton. The report of the Committee of the Exhibition says:—"The valonea, which is very sought after by tanning works has special characteristics, and its price is therefore high, attaining from £30 to £35 per ton."

The only reference of the brochure to the ex-British extraction factory is as follows:—

"In Smyrna there is a works where tannin is extracted. From 13 to 15 tons per day are produced."

The report concludes on the hopeful note that "The Industrial Company of Smyrna; which has newly been established, intends to increase its scope and to adopt modern methods in order to increase production."

BHATIA CONFERENCE.

A view of the third session of the Bhatia Conference which was held at the Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Bombay, on Saturday last.

PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE.

A group-photo taken at the Modern Physical Culture Institute at Marine Lines, Bombay, last week. The opening ceremony of the Institute will be held on the 15th instant.

TO PLAY WITH PATIALA.

Mr. Antia's team of Bombay Cricketers who left for Chael (Simla) on Saturday last to play matches with the team of the Maharaja of Patiala.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.

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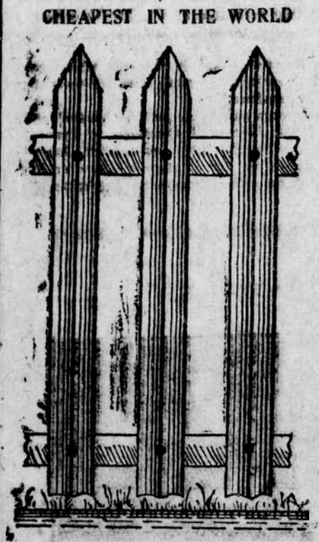

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De Witt's Pills act upon your liver, your kidneys and your bladder, and in this way they rid your body of the harmful uric acid which causes the pain in your back.

This is a simple and inexpensive remedy, but it gives results which cannot possibly be obtained by any other means, and it has been used with success in all parts of the world for over forty years.

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KIDNEY AND BLADDER

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The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders. Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 10.

S S Clan Macnab, East, Liverpool.
S S Persia, Hughck, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

August 10.

S S Jeypore, Britten, Shanghai.

August 11.

S S Bandra, Hemmings, Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, August 10)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Elysia, 4211, Liverpool, 14/8, Graham's Tdg Co.
2 China, 4173, London, 14/8, M M and Co.
3 Mantola 5453 London 12/8 M M & Co.
4 Clan Macnab 3816, Coast Ports 16/8 J. Finlay and Co.
5 C/o. Rangoon, 4272, Colombo, 12/8, F F Campbell and Co.
6 Neuenfels, 4996, Karachi, NF, L Edwards and Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Kobe, 12/8. N Y Kaisha.
10 Karoa 3607 E A Ports 1/9 M M & Co.
11 Genova, 4201, Genoa, 15/8, L T and M Italiana
12 Khandalla 3289, Mombasa, 18/8, M M and Co.
15 Kashmir 5539, NF, 11/9 M M & Co.
16 San Fco. Zavier, 152, NF, NF, Indian C N and T Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Sikh, 3288, Java, 12/8, T Morrison and Co.
3 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 11/8, M M and Co.
5 Indus Maru, 2705, Kobe, 17/8, O S. Kaisha.
6 Jalajyoti 2658 Calcutta 13/8, Scindia S N Co.
8 Pundit 3199 Calcutta 12/8 T Morrison and Co.
9 Ambassador 2658, N F N F Grahams Tdg. Co.
12/13 Garada, 3218, Karachi, 12/8, M. M. and Co.
14 Jalapa 4386 Colombo 12/8 Volkart Bros.
15 Earala. 7899, P Gulf, 18/8, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C/R Gazana, 3191, Calcutta, NF, M M & Co.
F Jehangir 2157 Red Sea Ports, 12/8 T. Morrison and Co.
N Jeypore, 3209, Japan, 11/8, M. M. and Co.
Q Padma 293, M'Coast 11/8, Bombay Steamships.

EXPORT.

S S China for London:—4 bdles. woollen carpets, A Azizulahoff; 4 bales cotton and woollen carpets, H A N and S A Shirazee & Co. 14 bdles Lamb skins, H A Aminee; 13 bales lamb skins, Cox and Kin's Shipping Agency Ld. 2 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 1 package woollen rugs. Cox and King's Shipping Ltd. 2000 cwt Lentils Louis Dreyfus and Co. 3 bales cotton grey yarn, J Duxbury and Co. Ld. 5 bales goat skins, M Esmail, 12 bales goat skins, M Nissim; 25 bales goat and sheep skins, M Laduck, 7 bdles woollen carpets, F Ismailoff.

S S Mantola for London:—26 cases bristles, S Bannister and Co. Ld. 2000 cwt linseed, F A H Moosa Ld

S S City of Rangoon for New York:—5 cwt sandalwood, British and Continental Trading Co.

S S Genova for Genoa:—25 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld. 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T C. Ld. 500 cwt castor seed, K M Nathoo.

S S Elysia for Alexandretta:—10 bales cotton piecegoods. The Phoenix Mills Ld.

For Marmagusta:—50 bales cotton grey yarn, Sasson J. David & Co. Ld.

Liverpool:—82 bales wool, K Esmail, 200 cwt Linseed oil cakes, Moosabhoy & Co. 425 cwt ground nut oil cases Moosabhoy & Co. 5 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 2 bales wool A Salemohamed & Co.

For Alexandretta:—110 bales cotton grey twist A H Diab.

Marseilles:—23 bales cotton fly, J Meyer & Co. 40 cwt dr fruits, Shroff Bros. and Co.

S S Neuenfels for Hamburg:—319 cwt. cassein. Amin and Sons; 110 bales cotton A Khimji and Co. 35 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ld. 220 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co. 220 bales cotton B Cursondas & Co. 27 bales cotton B Ardeshir & Co.

For Rtterdam:—50 bales cotton Tamboli & Co. 110 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

For Gothenburg:—16 cwt. cardamoms R S Tata & Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—1 cwt ivory E F Kawarana.

For Shanghai:—4 bdles Fox skins, A R I Savuls, 300 bales coston G K Kaisha Ld.

For Yokohama:—30 cases sandalwood oil M B Kaisha Ld 200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

For Hongkong:—39 cwt old buffalo pickers D H Bharucha.

S S Indus Maru for Hongkong:—175 cwt gum Bysoluble E S Abdulkarim.

For Kobe:—357 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co. 100 bales cotton Suzuki & Co. Ld.

For Nagasaki:—83 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton C Damjee & Sons.

"JAINS VERSUS PALITANA"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The trouble about the "Pilgrim Tax" at Palitana is being discussed in the Press and on platforms with virtually the above head line. But a little imagination will at once reveal its fallacy. Had the matter really been between the Jains and Palitana alone the latter could not have evinced such a hard-hearted stubbornness. As it is, like all Indian States small or big Palitana too is securely sheltered by the British Raj. And the changed policy of the latter especially since the days of the Bengal partition agitation is too well known to need any description. The pity of it is that the Indian princes with a few exceptions have been so very obliging in furnishing the British Indian people and through them to the world at large with object lessons of Indian misrule. There are numerous holy places in British India. But the British Government levies no pilgrim tax. Instead of emulating the British the Indian States evidently prefer to follow the examples set by some benighted sister States of theirs. Palitana has only to bow to the will of its British protector. There is therefore no meaning in vilifying the Palitana chief and his Dewan. Any other set would have done precisely the same or even a worse thing. What the Jains have really to do now is to direct their attention to the British Government. They must whole-heartedly join those who are already striving to bring about a change in the present system of administration. Thus and thus alone will they be able to wipe out their dishonour. Let the Palitana episode be a blessing in disguise for the whole of India is the sure wish of a

JAIN.

MYSORE AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request you to publish the enclosed correspondence in view of the discussion which took place during the late Budget Session of the local Representative Assembly and Legislative Council. The Customs' Revenue which should legitimately fall to the share of Mysore may be roughly stated to amount to Rs. 75 lakhs a year at present and the figures will be ascending as the years go by, though at one time, I am informed, even the Financial Secretary thought there was nothing in it. The State can therefore hardly let the matter remain unsettled much longer. My letter to the late Dewan given below was addressed not many months before he left office. His reply indicates his and the Governments views at the time. I have not ventured to enquire the views of the present Dewan on the subject, nor is it clear whether the new Viceroy is to attend only to agricultural development during his tenure of office, or to other matters also. It behoves the people of Mysore however to understand the position and take all steps necessary to secure a settlement very early.—Yours, etc.

G. R. JOSYER.

Mysore.

C. P. CEMENT CO.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following few lines in your widely circulated paper.

I hold certain number of shares of "The C. P. Cement Co. Ltd." For the last two years or so, I have not received a balance sheet, showing therein the working and financial condition of this Cement Company.

It will be an act of kindness if any Bombayite shareholder of this Company gives exact information through the columns of this paper regarding the working and financial condition of this Company.—Yours, etc.,

A MOFUSSIL SHAREHOLDER.

Navsari,
Aug. 4.

Sir Ewart Greaves, retiring Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, performed the opening ceremony of the new premises of Messrs. S. K. Lahiri and Company, Publishers and Book sellers of College Street. The present head of the firm, having welcomed the guests and given a history of the firm which was established in 1884, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Dr. C. V. Raman, Principal H. C. Maitra and Sir Ewart Greaves addressed the Assembly.—A. P.

GARBHA-SHISHU RAKSHANA GHRITA.

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REVENUE SETTLEMENT IN ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"The Kolaba Samachar," a weekly Marathi newspaper of Pen in the Kolaba district, publishes in its issue of the 10th instant a rumour current in the Alibag taluka that Government intend to levy the revised assessment of land revenue in Pen and Alibag talukas from the year 1927, and that orders have been issued to the officers concerned to prepare details in the case of individual Survey numbers for the various villages It is difficult to credit this rumour. A resolution passed by the Bombay Legislative Council on 15th March 1924 recommended the appointment of a Committee to report on the nature and form of legislation to be undertaken for regulating the revisions of land revenue, and expressly laid down that "no revision be proceeded with, and no new rates under any revised settlement be introduced till the said legislation is brought into effect." The Committee's report is not yet out, and it will be some time before any legislation is taken in hand. When the Collector of Kolaba published his notification giving the proposed enhanced rates for Alibag taluka, the landholders of the taluka held a meeting at Alibag and resolved to petition the Collector against the rates. As chairman of the meeting I applied to the Collector to kindly let me know the reasons that may have led Government to proceed with the work of revision settlements in spite of the Council resolution referred to above and the assurance of the Hon. Mr. H. S. (now Sir Henry) Lawrence that Government had postponed the execution of revision-settlements. The Collector having replied that I should apply direct to Government, I appealed to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, and he was good enough to inform me that the notification in question was only a preliminary operation. Even supposing that the requisite legislation will be ready in 1927, and Government will be in a position to introduce the revised assessment in that year, they cannot levy it in the same revenue year. Section 103 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code runs as follows:

"When in the case of lands used for the purposes of agriculture alone, Government shall have sanctioned the assessments fixed by the officer in charge of the Survey it shall be the duty of the said officer or of the Collector or Assistant or Deputy Collector publicly to annunce, or to cause to be announced, the assessment fixed on each survey number.

The said officer, or Collector, or Assistant or Deputy Collector shall, at a reasonable time beforehand, cause public notice to be given, in such manner as he shall deem fit, of the time at or about which the assessments will be announced as aforesaid.....

When the assessments have been announced in the manner provided in the first clause of this section, the survey settlement shall be held to have been introduced."

Section 104 says:—"In the year in the course of which a Survey settlement, whether original or revised, may be introduced under the last preceding section, the difference between the old and new assessment of all lands on which the latter may be in excess of the former shall be remitted, and the revised assessment shall be levied only from the next following year."

Apart from the question of the time of introduction and levy of the revised assessment the landholders are anxious to know how far Government have reduced the proposed rates. It is hoped Government have fully and favourably considered the objections raised against the rates. In my criticism of the proposed rates in the press I have clearly shown by giving actual instances how the profits of agriculture and the value of land on which the enhancement is chiefly based are not so high as they have been taken to be by the settlement officer. I am prepared to prove at any time the correctness of my statements. I have also shown in the words of Sir Richard Lamb how garden lands in the Alibag taluka were over-assessed at the first revision by quoting extracts from his letter in "The Times of India" of 15th May 1895 over the pseudonym "C. R. Sail." Government have also inequitably recovered from the landholders of Alibag and Pen talukas thousands of rupees during the last period of settlement by the retention of a disallowed rule. I hope Government will generously take this fact into consideration when sanctioning the settlement officer's proposals. Yours, etc.

R. L. GHARAT.

Avas,

The grand total of the gross Indian sea and land customs excluding salt revenue during July 1926 amounted to 437 lakhs of rupees as against 325 1/2 lakhs of rupees in the preceding month and 380 lakhs of rupees in July 1925.—A. P.

Before the Special Powers Magistrate of Hanthawaddy District, the trial has commenced of U. Ba, On, engineer, Pegu District Council, and H. L. Kumar, contractor, under sections 218 and 430 I.P.C. on a charge of cheating the district council, the amount involved being over a lakh of rupees.—A. P.

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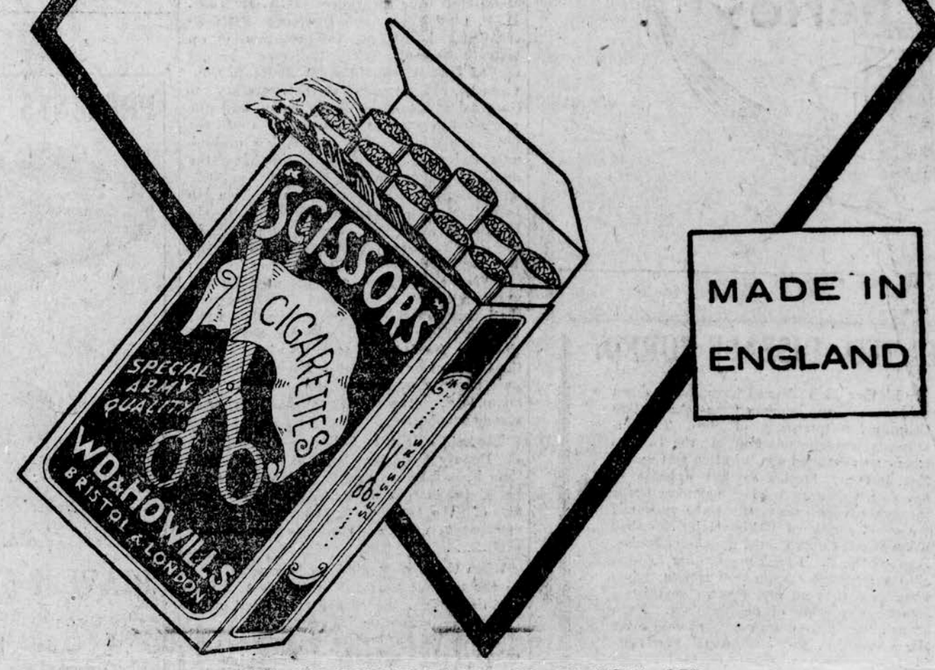

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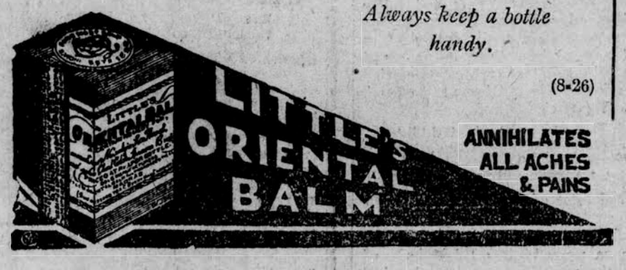

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